The McKean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XII. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1875. NO. 20.

McKean Miner.

Published Every Thursday.

H. F. BARBOUR,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—$1.50 Per Year, In Advance.

Fifty cents will be added on all subscriptions when payment is delayed over three months.

ADVERTISING TERMS

Legal, Official and Transient Advertising, per square—three times or less $2.00; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

Local Notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices over five lines, 10 cents per line.

Professional Cards five lines or less, per year, $5 00.

Rates for display advertisements to be on application.

JOB PRINTING.

We have a large and complete assortment of plain and fancy Type and excellent Presses and are prepared to do

HAND BILLS,
LAW CASES,
BOOKS
CIRCULARS,
CARDS,

And, in fact all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing, neatly, cheaply and promptly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

BYRON D. HAMLIN & SON,

Law & Land Office.

AGENCY OF THE

Keating Lands

Situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield

SMETHPORT, PA.

BACKUS & MILLIKEN,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

SMETHPORT, PA.,

Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to their care.

OFFICE—Upstairs in Startwell Block, on Main Street

W. J. MILLIKEN JOHN C. BACKUS.

P. FORD,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

Will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession.

Office—Ford Building.
Church Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

R. H. ROSE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

SMETHPORT, PA.,

Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

S. W. SMITH,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA

P. R. COTTER,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

All business intrusted to his care will receive immediate attention. Particular attention to collections.

PHYSICIANS.

S. D. FREEMAN,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.,

Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

H. L. McCOY,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.,

Will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,

Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.,

15 Praley Street, KANE, PA.

Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

Miscellaneous.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for and sell and execute deeds for said lands. He will give information generally, in any business of it in McKean, in McKean County. The office is in the Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

Smethport, Dec. 31, 1874.

New Cabinet Shop

The undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having purchased the Cabinet Shop formerly owned by Mr. Wm. Hoyt, he is prepared to fill Orders of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all kinds.

Furniture, Picture Frames, &c.

WM. SPECHT

Smethport, Feb. 4, 1875.

The General Chorus.

We all keep step to the marching chorus,
Rising from millions of men around.
Millions have marched to the same before us,
Millions come on, with a sea-like sound.
Life, death, life, death,
Such is the song of the human breath.

What is this multitudinous chorus,
Wild, spontaneous, low, and loud?
Earth we tread on?, Heaven that's o'er us?
Is it the voice of the moving crowd?
Life, death, life, death,
What is the burden of human breath?

On with the rest, your footsteps keeping!
Hymnal music flows in the song
(Blent with it?—born from it?)—loftily chiming.
Tempests raging, it bears you along
Life, death, life, death,
Strange as the chant of human breath!

THE JUDGE'S ADVENTURE.

A Story of Early Times.

Judge Crane, of New York, was a very eccentric man. He was very wealthy, and was highly respected for his public and private virtues, especially for his charitableness to the poor; but he always dressed in a plain garb, and would hardly ever wear an overcoat, whatever might be the state of the weather.

On the morning of the day in which the court was to begin, the judge set out before light, and walked gently on, through the heal, rain and snow, to the appointed place. On arriving at Poughkeepsie, cold and wet, he walked to a tavern, where he found the landlady and her servants were making great preparations for the entertainment of the judges, lawyers, etc.

The judge was determined to have some sport, and in a pleasant tone addressed the landlady.

"I have no money, and was obliged to come to court, and I have walked through this dreadful storm more than twenty miles. I am wet and cold, dry and hungry. I want something to eat before the court begins."

The landlady put herself in a magisterial posture, and put on a countenance of contempt.

"Very well," said she, "I will give you some cold victuals, if you will go into the back yard and cut and split three armsful of wood, and bring it into the kitchen, where the servants want to make a good fire to dry the gentlemen's great coats, when they come; and after you get your victuals I shall want you to go away."

After some trouble the judge secured a cold bite, and then the landlady told him to be off, as she needed the fire to dry the gentlemen's great coats and umbrellas by. "And among the rest," she said, "we expect Judge Crane."

"Judge Crane," said the judge, "who is Judge Crane?"

"The circuit judge," said she, "one of the supreme judges, you old fool."

"Well," said the judge, "I will bet a goose that Judge Crane has not had, and will not have a great coat on his back, or an umbrella over his head this day."

"You old goose," said she, "I care nothing for your bets. Eat and be off, I tell you; Judge Crane is to be here, and we've no room for you."

"I don't care," said he, "one rye straw more for Judge Crane than I do for myself, and it has got to be so late, that if he has to come at this time of day, he would be more likely to go direct to the court-house, and stay until dinner time, than to go to any tavern, and if business was very urgent he would be likely to stay away even from dinner. I know something about the old codger, and some people say he is a rusty, crusty, fusty old fudge."

"Pretty talk, indeed," said the landlady, "about the supreme judge."

"I tell you," said the judge, "Judge Crane is not the supreme judge, and even if he were, he is no more fit to be a judge than I am."

"Well, now be off with yourself," said she.

When the judge withdrew, the landlady anxiously looked after him for some time, as he walked steadily on toward the court house, supposing him to be some poor man summoned up to court as a witness, or some culprit, or some vagabond who might give her further trouble in time of courts, and expressed to her servants a desire that they would see that he did not disturb the gentlemen and the judges who might put up there, while some of the girls declared if he did come, they would use some of his own expressions, which he used, respecting Judge Crane. "Let me see," says one, "rusty, crusty"—"yes, and fusty old fudge," says another.

When the dinner was announced, the court, not being thronged, was immediately adjourned, and the day being stormy and cold, the judges and lawyers poured into the sheriff's tavern, where they were sure of good fare, all except Judge Crane, who walked to a store and purchased a valuable shawl, and put it into his pocket on the inside of his coat; then he walked quietly to the tavern. While he was thus detained, the landlady entered the dining-room, and earnestly enquired if Judge Crane had come in. The answer was:

"Not yet, madam, and perhaps he may not come."

The landlady, who was anxious to pay the highest respect to the supreme judge, retired to the kitchen, and a little chagrined and disappointed. In the meantime the judge had arrived, and being at proper times very sociable, and at all times fond of cheering the minds of those present, he began to make some pertinent remarks, and to tell some lively anecdotes, calculated to convey good morals, which kept the whole company in a continued roar of laughter. At this instant one of the waiting maids entered the room, to inform the gentlemen that they might sit down to dinner. She did her errand, and hastened back to her mistress with the tidings that the old fusty fellow with the broad brimmed hat on was right in among the gentlemen, talking as loud as he could, and all the judges and lawyers were laughing at him.

"Then go," says she, "and whisper to the old man that I wish him to come down into the kitchen."

The errand was done accordingly, and the judge, in a low tone of voice, said to the girl:

"Tell your mistress that I have a little business to do with some of these lawyers, and when done, I'll be off in the course of two or three days."

The girl returned and faithfully rehearsed the message, and added that she believed the old fellow was drunk, or he would not have said, "as soon as my business is done, I'll be off in two or three days."

"Well, Betty," said the mistress, "go back, and when the gentlemen begin to sit down, do you stand by the head of the table, and whisper to some gentleman that I wish a vacant place left at the head of the table for Judge Crane, and then do you hasten back."

Betty again repaired to her post at the head of the table, and softly informed a gentleman of the request of her mistress.

"Certainly," said the gentleman.

Betty then hastened back to assist John. The gentlemen now sat down to an excellent repast, and after a short ejaculatory address to the throne of grace, delivered by Judge Crane, in which he adored the Father of all mercies for feeding all his creatures through out the immensity of space, invoked a blessing on that portion of earthly bounty then before them, and supplicated Divine mercy through the merits of our Redeemer, the gentlemen began to carve and serve round in usual form.

But as the judge was of a singular turn in almost everything, and had taken a fancy, that if a person eats light food at the same meal, and that which is more solid and harder of digestion, that the light food should be eaten first, he therefore filled his plate with some pudding, made of milk, rice, and eggs, and placing himself in rather an awkward situation, with his left elbow on the table, and his head near the plate, began to eat according to his common custom, which was very fast, although he was no great eater. And some of the gentlemen near the judge, following his example as to partaking of the pudding before the meat, of course a large deep vessel, which had contained that article, was nearly emptied when Mary approached with her two additional tureens of gravy, according to the command of her mistress, and as she sat down the last near the judge, he said to her in an austere manner

"Girl, bring me a clean plate to eat salad on."

The abrupt manner in which he addressed her, and her disgust at seeing him there in that position, so disconcerted the poor girl that she did not observe that any one except the judge had partaken of the pudding, nor did she know what he meant by salad, but she observed that the large pudding pan was nearly empty, and then hastened back with her utmost speed to her mistress.

"Why, madam, that old fellow is there yet, and he is certainly crazy or drunk, for he is down at the table, and he has eaten all the rice pudding already, and has nose to right down in a plateful now, shoveling it in like a hog, and he told me, as if he was lord of the manor, to bring him a clean plate to eat salad on. Bless me, where can we get salad at this time of the year? And the gentlemen have not done carving, and not one has begun to eat meat, much less a tubful of pudding."

"Aye, he'll get a clean plate," says Martha, "before gentlemen want clean plates."

"I'll clear him out," says the mistress, and starts for the dining room, burning with indignation.

The judge was remarkable for not giving unnecessary trouble to anybody where he put up, and generally ate whatever was set before him without any remarks; and seldom made use of more than one plate at a meal; but at this time he had observed near him a dish of beautiful raw white cabbage, cut-up and put in vinegar (which the Germans at Poughkeepsie called "cold slaw," and which he called salad), and he wished for a separate plate to prepare some of it for his own fancy. The carving and serving were not yet finished, when he expected the clean plate, and when the landlady arrived at the door of the dining-room, determined to drive him out. She advanced with a firm step to the door, and fixed her keen eye firmly on the judge, when he turned his eye that way, and observing her, mildly said:

"Landlady, can I have a clean plate to eat some salad on?"

"A clean plate and salad!" retorted the landlady, indignantly. "I wish you would come into the kitchen until the gentlemen have dined; I had reserved that seat for Judge Crane."

The company were struck with astonishment; and fixed their eyes alternately on the landlady and on the judge, and sat or stood in mute suspense, when the judge gracefully raised himself up in the chair, carelessly folded his arms across his breast, and then, putting his head awkwardly on one side, said:

"You reserved this seat for Judge Crane, did you, landlady?"

"Indeed I did," said she.

"It was very kind," said he, in an ironical tone, "but if you will step to the door and see if he is coming, or send one of the servants to call for him, with your permission and the approbation of these gentlemen, with whom I have some business to do, I will occupy this seat until you shall find the judge."

"Find the judge!" said she with emphasis; "go look for him yourself, not send me or my servants. I gave you your breakfast this morning for chopping a little wood, because you had no money; and I expected you would go away quietly, and keep away, and now you must come here to disturb gentlemen at dinner."

Here the whole joke burst upon the minds of the gentlemen present, who fell into a loud fit of laughter. After the tumult had a little subsided, the judge said, mildly:

"Did I chop wood to pay for my breakfast?"

"Indeed you did," said she, "and said you had no money."

"I told you the truth," said the judge, "but I have a beautiful shawl, worth more than ten dollars, which I just now bought, and will leave it with you in pawn, if you will only let me eat dinner with these gentlemen."

Here the gentlemen were biting their lips to keep from laughter.

"How did you buy the shawl worth more than ten dollars, without money?"

"I bought it on credit," said he.

"And where did you find credit to that amount?" said she.

"I brought it from home," said he.

"That is a likely story, and something like your abuse of Judge Crane, this morning," said she.

"How could I abuse the judge if he was not present?" said he.

"Why," says she, "you called him a rusty, fusty fudge, and old codger, and said you did not care a rye straw more for him than you did for yourself."

And here the whole company were in an uproar of laughter again. But as soon as it had a little subsided, one of the gentlemen asked the landlady how she knew that the gentleman she was addressing was not Judge Crane? "He looks more like a snipe than a crane" said she.

Here the loud laughter burst forth a third time. And after a little pause the judge said

"I must confess that I am not a bird of very fine feathers, but I assure you that I am a Crane, and a crane is often a very useful instrument. I saw a very good one in your kitchen this morning, and sometimes an instrument called a 'crane' is of incalculable use, madam."

Before she had time to reply, some of the gentlemen with whom she was acquainted, assured her that she was talking with the presiding judge. Astonished and confounded, she attempted some excuse, and hastily asked his pardon for her rudeness.

The judge had by this time, unobserved, taken from his pocket the beautiful shawl, and folded it at full length one way, and in a narrow form the other, and it being of very fine texture, appeared more like an elegant sash than like a valuable shawl. Then he arose with graceful dignity, and with a half smile, he advanced a few steps toward the landlady, saying. "It is not my province to pardon, but to judge; and I judge that you and I shall hereafter be friends—and I judge that you will, without hesitation, receive this as a present, if not as a pawn." So saying, he gently laid it over her shoulders, and across her arms, saying. "Take it, madam, and do not attempt to return it, for it was purchased on purpose for a present to you."

She hastily retired in confusion, hardly knowing what she did, and took with her the shawl worth twelve dollars instead of ten.

And here are three parties who had each two good things. The landlady had a good shawl and a good lesson to meditate upon—the gentlemen had a good dinner and a good joke to talk over—and the judge had good intentions in the joke, and a good will and ability to follow up the lesson given.

A Dandy.

There is the way an impecunious Parisian dandy manages: He kept at his residence a costume of a groom. When offering an attention to the fair sex he used to say: "Permit me to send you a bouquet by my black servant." He then repaired to his garret, took his blacking bottle, polished his face and hands, put on his livery, and knocked at the lady's door. "Here," said he, "are some flowers from master to madame." He had spent his last franc in the purchase. Madame was so delighted with the present that she presented the bearer with a louis. This is a clever pocketing of three dollars, and a lady's favor into the bargain.

A correspondent of a Baltimore paper has found in Florida a young girl named Nermalgia. She was christened after a bottle of patent medicine which her mother esteemed. Another family had two sons called Soph and Hip, their full names being Sophocles and Hippocrates.

Russian Laborers.

There has been much written of late about the trouble, suffering and wretchedness of the English farm laborers. Reports from St. Petersburg indicate that Russian laborers would consider the condition of an English workman almost princely as compared with their own. The prominent traits of the Russian laborer are restlessness, laziness, drunkenness and an utter inability to make a home for his family. He is wandering from city to city, and from master to master, without any fixed destination. Finally making a motion to settle down, he perhaps calls his wife to him, from a great distance, and hires her out as help. He then, with his fellow workmen, who have gone and done likewise, or left their wives at home, joins an association or club that forms what is called an "artel." How they live is thus described by a correspondent of a London paper:

A certain number of men elect a chief, called a "Starotta," who hires one or more rooms in a house, pays the rent with the money they pay him, and furnishes them with food in the same way. In most cases wooden benches, with shelves above, are erected around the room, and each man has six feet of bench or shelf-room to himself. Bedclothes are not necessary, as every man sleeps in his clothes, which he changes only after he has been to bath. In the middle of the room is a table surrounded by forms, and on it the crew eat their food with wooden spoons from a large iron crock or clumsy wooden bowl. Cabbage, soup, boiled buckwheat or millet, with plenty of black bread and salt, is the principal food eaten by the workmen. These "artels" would be very good were it not that in every instance the rooms are too small, and are overcrowded in a degree which would shock people well acquainted with the fever dens of Seven Dials. In winter the warmth from the stove, with no ventilation whatever, makes the rooms suffocatingly hot; the filthy floors and benches, washed only twice a year, the dirty clothing, the greasy sheepskins, and the toil-stained "moujiks," emit an odor so strong that nobody but the workmen themselves can stand it. In these hovels, where the men herd like pigs—I know one large house that contains four hundred men, and is from top to bottom one vast pigsty—in these places, when the regular autumnal cholera sets in, the workmen die by scores.

The Old, Old Homestead.

Oftimes in memory I see the dear old homestead! Oh! how plainly in imagination the old farmhouse comes up before my mind; and those uncultivated and rock-crowned hills, the rude plain, that old maple and apple orchard, in fancy again I see. The violet and forget-me-not, the mossy rocks, and laughing rills, the crystal spring, all these again I see, and the happy days of childhood come floating back to me again. It seemed but yesterday, that father smiled, and mother kissed her boy, in the old homestead! Oh, those sunny days of childhood, they were all too bright to last, and as I sadly think of the dear ones passed away, mother, father, sister, brother, all sleeping in those orchard graves on the old homestead, and of the thousand happy hours spent by us together, it seems that death has taken all my earthly treasures and I am left alone at last. But a voice softly floating on the evening breeze, tells me I am not alone, and in imagination I ramble over the old homestead, with the cherished loved of long ago at my side. And thus it is, the buds of spring, the summer flowers come and go, with their beauty teeming, but in memory never dying. So with fondly cherished ones, though in the grave we have their forms so far, they ever, in memory dwell with us. The days of childhood, the old homestead, will never forgotten be, the past to us, by mind and memory, will be renewed, the tuneful birds with varied songs, the little brooks that wind along the stream reflecting a spotless sky, and "crystal streams more fair," and the wildwoods around the old homestead where nature first her charms to me displayed, eclipsing works of human art, these to me are more precious in memory than all the gems of earth and art, rude though they be.

The Lash.

Frederick Lloyd, a youth of seventeen, convicted of robbing with violence an old gentleman named Charles Frost, underwent the punishment of the lash at Newgate jail, in England. The prisoner had been convicted of robbery on several previous occasions, and the recorder sentenced him to seven years' penal servitude, and to receive twenty lashes in addition. The thought of being flogged appeared to have caused a great deal of horror to the prisoner, and even before he was placed in the stocks he began to bellow loudly, and turned to the warder, and entreated him to be merciful to him. The moment he felt the pain caused by the first lash he screamed out loudly, and continued to do so until half the punishment had been inflicted. From that time to the completion of the punishment he merely groaned within himself, but he evidently suffered a good deal.

CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.—It is said that drops prepared as follows will cure the worst toothache ever known: One ounce of alcohol, two drachms cayenne pepper, one ounce kerosene oil; let it stand twenty-four hours after mixing.

Some Interesting Statistics.

During the discussion of the Tariff bill in the United States Senate, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, presented the following interesting statistics:

Three years ago the receipts from customs were $216,000,000, two years ago they were $188,000,000, and last year they were but $163,000,000—a falling off of $25,000,000 in a single year. It was apparent that the revenues had been reduced below the point where they ought to stand. The business of the whole world at the present moment was depressed, and our own country is no exception. In the list of articles upon which the ten per cent. reduction was made in 1872 the importations last year were $35,000,000 less than the previous year. The necessities of the government must be met. The amount to be paid as interest on the public debt annually exceeded $100,000,000, and it could not be reduced; $30,000,000 more were required for payment of pensions. The appropriation bills last year were reduced about $9,000,000 below the estimates, and it was expected they would be still further reduced this year $7,000,000; it cost $27,000,000 annually to support the army, although it had been reduced to 25,000 men, and it was no greater now in proportion to the population than it was thirty or forty years ago; last year $26,000,000 were appropriated for the navy, and it was proposed to cut it down to $16,000,000 this year. If Congress did not provide means for the support of the government, the appropriations made could not be expended, and the first work suspended would be that authorized by the River and Harbor Appropriation bill; then the work on public buildings must be suspended. There were probably twenty-four public buildings in various parts of the country now in course of construction, and they should be finished. Again, the question of the sinking fund was wholly involved in this bill. The nation was pledged to appropriate every year one per cent. for the sinking fund. Unless that was done the faith of the nation would be violated and the Secretary of the Treasury would be deprived of all power to fund the debt—upon which we are now paying six per cent.—at a lower rate of interest. He favored an imposition of tax on tea and coffee, and the abolition of the stamp tax. When the duty was taken off tea and coffee the latter immediately went up in Brazil, so that the people of this country had to pay just as much for it, and the government lost the revenue.

All About Lotteries.

The last drawing of the so-called Kentucky "Library" lottery has again called attention to these schemes and the men who inaugurate them. There is little doubt but this drawing will be the means of enforcing more stringently the statutes made for such cases. Speaking of lotteries, the *American Agriculturist* says:

It is not the least of the bad features of the lottery in all its forms, that it allows a few men who produce nothing, and who instead of promoting industry by legitimate business, carry unhappiness to hundreds of homes, to grow rich at the expense of the industrious. Looking at it in all its bearings, we regard the lottery as pernicious in its effects to those few who draw prizes, as well as to the many who draw blanks; and we include in this all the forms and disguises of the lottery; whether called gift concerts, distributions, or what not, and no matter what charitable, or in itself worthy, object is used to cloak its ugly shape. Indeed, we regard the open and declared lottery more respectable than the scheme that skulks behind some other name, and pretends to be working for a charity, while its whole end and aim is to make money for the managers. But few greater misfortunes can befall a young man just starting in life than to draw a prize in a lottery. Almost every one who can remember the times when lotteries were not only tolerated, but legal, can recall cases in which men were absolutely ruined by drawing a prize in one of them. The gain of a few thousands in this manner unfitted them for all useful business ever after, and they ruined themselves in endeavoring to repeat their former luck. Those who do not regard lotteries as gambling, and hold them to be fair investments, do not make very wise distinctions in morals, and they are in a very small minority; the better thought of the community, as expressed in the laws of almost every State, is against them. The extent to which this lottery evil extends is not generally known, and the unhappiness it causes wives, mothers, and children, who see those they love carried away with the passion for this form of gambling, is most saddening.

A Sad Joke.

A practical joker has been brought to his senses in Carlisle, Ontario. A very intelligent and estimable young lady of that place was sitting with an intimate friend in her father's parlor the other evening, and while engaged in conversation leaned over and rested partly on her companion's lap. The joker entered from behind, and suddenly pulled her chair out from under her. In attempting to save herself, the young lady injured her spinal column so severely that she went into convulsions; and the family physician has given his opinion that, even if her life is spared, her mind will be deranged from the shock.

Bathing Children.

Some mothers, writes a physician, think when their children get beyond two or three years of age the frequent entire bath can be dispensed with. If some of the main facts of physiology were well known and understood, every one would perceive that cleanliness of the skin is one of the conditions of good health. It happens when bathing is disregarded that the lungs, kidneys or bowels have more than their apportionment of work. If these are strong and healthy, they may bear the tax with little apparent injury, but, in most cases, a lowering of the vitality and tone of the system ensues. Large bath tubs are pleasant and convenient, but not indispensable to the proper cleansing of the skin. A speedy sponging of the body in pure water, followed by friction in pure air, is all that is necessary.

When disinclined to use water I find a thorough application of the flesh brush to the whole person an admirable substitute; especially on retiring, it relieves nervousness, equalizes the circulation and induces quiet sleep. Mothers, above all, should see that their children are well bathed. If their skins are kept active and healthy there will not be half the danger from fever, cold and eruptive diseases. If your little one is cross or troublesome, and finds no occupation that pleases him, try the effect of a bath; sometimes it is magical, and, if tired, he will go to sleep and awaken bright, cheerful and happy. Do not, though, as I have seen some parents do, plunge a child into water, when he screams and shrinks from it, thinking you are doing a good deed. Nature must be the guide; if your child has a nervous constitution a shock of this kind is only exhausting and injurious.

An Electrical Girl.

In the beginning of 1846, a year memorable in the history of table turning and spirit-rapping, Angelique Cottin was a girl of fourteen, living in the village of Bouvigny, near La Perriere, department of Orne, France. She was of low stature, but of robust frame, and apathetic to an extraordinary degree both in body and mind. On January 15 of the year named, while the girl was, with three others, engaged in weaving silk-thread gloves, the oaken table at which they worked began to move and change position. The workwomen were alarmed; work was for a moment suspended, but was soon resumed. But, when Angelique again took her place, the table began anew to move with great violence; she felt herself attracted to it, but, so soon as she touched it, it retreated before her, or was even upset. The following morning similar phenomena were observed; and before long public opinion was very decided in affirming that Angelique Cottin was possessed of a devil, and that she should be brought before the parish priest. But the cure was a man of too much common sense to heed their request for an exorcism, and resolved to see the facts for himself. The girl was brought to the cure's house, and there the phenomena were repeated, though not with the same intensity as before; the table retreated, but was not overturned, while the chair on which Angelique was seated moved in a contrary direction, rocking the while, and giving Angelique great difficulty in keeping her seat.

Calling Pet Names.

The *Courier-Journal* publishes an elaborate account of the marriage of Miss Nannie J. Rice, of Clarksville. Miss Bettie Humphreys, Miss Lillie Wilkenson, Miss Pattie Warfield, Miss Sallie Mirell, and Miss Bettie Ransom were among the guests. While this vulgar and silly practice of calling ladies by their nicknames is in vogue in all parts of the country, says the New York *Sun*, it seems to flourish most luxuriantly in Kentucky and Tennessee. Now, it is probably very nice to have nicknames while the children are in the nursery, and they may be preserved in the family circle and among relatives long after the nursery is abandoned; but all distinctions of propriety are overlooked when people employ these affectionate and familiar appellations with total strangers and in the public prints. It is a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance; and perhaps it will be abandoned one of these days.

HIS JOKE.—Dr. Jasper Main, who lived in the reign of James I. of England, was celebrated as a scholar and a wit. He displayed through life a strong propensity for innocent raillery and practical jokes. Just before he expired he told his servant, who was sadly addicted to intemperance, that he had left him something that would make him drink. The servant, as soon as his master was dead, impatiently opened the legacy, expecting, of course, to find a heap of treasure; but, alas! his disappointment was great on finding nothing but a red herring.

WRITING LEADS TO FORGETFULNESS.—An old king of Thebes said that the invention of writing was a calamity to the human race, for it would weaken the memory, and prove in the end the art of forgetting. There is doubtless some truth in this remark, for the memory of the ancients was more tenacious than that of the moderns. Many of the Greeks carried in memory the whole of Homer's Iliad; and it has come down to us from their retentive brains, and not from the manuscript of the author.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1875.

Democratic Legislatures.

The record of Democratic reform legislatures has been a very remarkable one. In Illinois their majority is eighteen on joint ballot; in Indiana sixteen; in Pennsylvania twenty one. The Illinois body is pronounced the worst that has ever assembled in that State. It is trying to open the polls to everybody by repealing the whole registry law. It has loudly proclaimed to a condemnable subject of legislation. The Indiana legislature adjourned without passing the annual appropriation bills. The Governor was compelled to call an extra session to meet the ordinary state expenses. And in spite of the defiance offered by Democratic and reform journals the body has degenerated into a political fighting stock. The Albany legislature—a fact indicating the moral of the times—has been in session to 91 days, and although the state pays a large salary to each member, about one-quarter of the whole number have only appeared to draw pay, and then left for home. Big jobs and loud corrupt legislation ever hovered on the State horizon, party divisions and factions run Senate have only paralleled the worst practices of other Democratic legislatures, created during the past year.

In our own State, the House, which is overwhelmingly Democratic, has shown nothing but bickering incapacity from the beginning of the session. The reading of the report of the proceedings of the session of last Friday ought to simply disgust. We append the most interesting portions.

The proceedings at this juncture began to exhibit much confusion. At the passage of each bill a dozen or more members simultaneously rose to their feet in order to gain the Speaker's eye, with the view of calling up bills in which they were particularly interested, and in order to make considerable pressure. Many of the bills were passed to third reading by supporting shouts of their constituents, aided in some cases by members yelling their titles.

After 5 o'clock this morning it is almost impossible to give an intelligent and comprehensive report of the proceedings, owing to the great confusion that existed in the House, which surpassed anything of the kind that has ever been witnessed.

Long ere still found the House passing bills, although there were not sufficient numbers present, much at seven o'clock this morning almost the entire number had gathered in the small lobby space fronting the reporters' desk, some with pens, others smoking, and all shouting and gesticulating to catch the Speaker's eye for recognition.

At length at half past seven o'clock this morning over the most vociferous of the group, apparently shocked with the impropriety, and to stay the uselessness of such legislation, Mr. Lamberton made a motion to adjourn, which was agreed to.

All the above legislatures have but maintained in a worse way their predecessors in New Hampshire and Connecticut. The same partisan madness, the same political ostriches have disgraced all these bodies. No decency, justice or right have characterized their proceedings. They have acted like mobs and the people are only too glad when they adjourn.

The average rate of interest on the public debt of the United States is four and two-thirds per cent.

The State Treasurer of Georgia is unmistakably a Democrat of the first water. He only stole a million dollars, and yet how terribly he is punished by the noble Democratic Legislature of that State. He was censured!—mildly, at that. The defaulter has not resigned, neither has he been impeached, but continues to use the public money without molestation or restraint. Will Pomeroy's *Democrat*, the New York *Sun*, the Pittsburgh *Independent*, and such like rampy sheets, give this case a little of their attention?

A glaring instance of the stupid factionalism occurred on Wednesday of last week, when the lower House of our legislature refused to pass a bill providing means to meet the regular and necessary appropriations. By law a certain sum of money coming from certain stated sources must be applied to the sinking fund each year. But the Democrats refuse to provide for the sinking fund, and for the regular expenses also, and hence the deadlock. As the first example of the results of such a policy the State Treasurer has stopped the advance payment of salaries to legislators and other officials.

From Harrisburg.

MR. BARBOUR—On Thursday of this week the Legislature of 1875, the first elected under the new Constitution, will have ceased its labors for the present, and probably until January next. That so far as the House is concerned, it has proven an ignominious failure, no man will deny, who has given any attention to its conduct. Those who have had an opportunity of witnessing its proceedings will concur in the almost universal expression, that the Constitutional Convention made a great mistake in increasing the representation of the House from 100 to 200. So far as the increase in the Senate is concerned, it is so slight—from 33 to 50—that the management of the body and the facilities for transacting business do not seem to have been augmented. Many of the sessions of the House, however, have resembled the meetings of a mob, and have really been disgraceful to witness. Undoubtedly much of this is owing to the incompetency of the Speaker, but not wholly so. I imagine that for all time to come, the House of Representatives of our State Legislature will prove to be an unwieldy and difficult body to manage, because of the size and in fact that it will be made up principally of new men. After 1878 it will meet only once in two years, and then will come together a weak and inexperienced body. There was really no necessity for increasing the size of the Legislature. All the safeguards were thrown around legislation necessary to prevent ill-advised and improper actions that the most experienced members of the Convention could advise, and increased representation, carrying in its train a proportionate increase in expenses was annulled for. Two hundred members will have fully as great a proportion of corrupt men among them as one hundred, and in my judgment a greater, because as you increase the number you lessen the responsibility. I think in all my experience I have never heard allegations of fraud more freely and industriously circulated around our legislative halls than have been during this session. Corruption in the Legislature the Convention sought to remedy, and one of the means proposed was increased representation, but the experience of this session virtually dispels that theory.

The repeal of the Local Option Law will occupy the attention of the Senate to-day, having passed the House some days since. The Senate committee on Vice and Immorality amended the bill by adding a License Law for selling malt liquors. When the bill came up in the Senate on Saturday last, Mr. Cooper, of Delaware, offered as an amendment a stringent license law to take the place of the report of the Committee. The amendment was adopted by a very decided majority, and the bill was then laid over to be printed. It will come up to-day on second reading, and I think will pass the Senate, as it is universally conceded that the Local Option Law should not be repealed without the repeal is accompanied by a License Law somewhat more effective than the one now on the statute-book. The votes show that a very decided majority of both Houses favor repeal.

A bill authorizing the creation of new counties has passed the House and will probably pass the Senate, as, however, it only authorizes the creation of counties out of territories containing 20,000 population, the people of McKean, for a few years at least, need have no fear of a dismemberment of their territory.

I am informed by Mr. Barkes that the bill increasing the pay of township supervisors and other officers to $2 per day will fail in the House for want of time. It is to be regretted but there is no remedy. The bill receives the same fate that many other useful and important bills have received from the weakest and most ungovernable body that ever convened in the hall of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg.

Hastily yours,
L. ROOMS.

Harrisburg, Mar. 10, 1875.

To-Day, for the first time in her history, the United States is in possession of a cardinal. By the dispatches from Rome we learn that the consistory of the Church was to be held in that city, and six cardinals appointed. Among the number is the Most Rev. John M'Closkey, D. D., Archbishop of New York. He is a native of Brooklyn.

—$20—

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used as a

Perpetual World's Fair.

A permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit a stock of his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (250 feet in length), surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be commenced on the 1st of May, and completed in one year. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each, that so many may take the interest as the amount of the whole loan.

Every ten dollar must receive at least $11 00 back as a premium.

$100,000!

Or $11,000, or $1,100, or $110, &c. &c.

1th Series Drawing April 5, '75.

Capital Premium, $100,000.

These Drawings take place every THREE MONTHS and eventually EVERY BOND will participate in them.

Address, for Pamphlet and full information

Morgenthau, Bruno & Co.
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
20 Park Row, N. Y.

POST OFFICE DRAWER 29.

Remit by Draft on N Y City Banks, Registered Letter, or P O. Money Order.

Postponements impossible under this plan.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES Received

FITS CURED FREE!!

Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address the undersigned, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded to them free.

FREE.

The only cost being the express charges, which coming to my knowledge, are small.

Do not delay in sending for the treatment of

Fits or Epilepsy

a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of the remedy.

Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle, it costs you nothing, and the

Will Cure You,

no matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed to benefit you. Send at once and test with

Free Trial Bottle.

Be sure to state to give your Express, as well as your Post Office address, and

Dr. Chas. T. Price.
13-17-6ly 67 William Street, New York.

West Street Hotel

Nos. 41, 42, 43 & 44 West Street

NEW YORK.

A TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN

ROOMS 50 and 75 cents per Day CHARGES REASONABLE. The best meat and vegetables in the market. BOAT SHOWS in the city. P T CALLAHAN, Proprietor

12—17—3 mos

Sartwell House,

Port Allegany, Pa.

S. C. Sartwell, *Proprietor*

THE above house has been recently refitted and refurnished throughout in the latest style for the convenience of guests.

Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway.

ON AND AFTER Feb. 21, 1875, trains will run as follows—Eastern Standard Time.

Leaving Buffalo.

7.40 a. m. MAIL—stopping at the Erie Junction, Meadville, Titusville, Oil City, Franklin, Irvineton, Warren, Kane, Ridgway, Brockport, Driftwood, Renovo, Lock Haven, Williamsport, Montoursville, Muncy, Lewisburg, Milton, Northumberland, Sunbury, Selinsgrove, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Parkesburg, Coatesville, West Chester, Media, Chester, Philadelphia, Broad Street Station, at 4 P. M.

A sleeping car connects with this train at Portville for Corry, at Lamokin for Smethport, at Port Allegany for Emporium.

9.15 a. m. MIXED TRAIN TO OLEAN—running into Railway Junction at 4 P. M.

3.30 p. m. EXPRESS stopping at Olean, Allegany, Salamanca, Great Valley, Carrollton, Franklinville, Ellicottville, Machias, Ashford, Springville, Concord, East Aurora, Depew, Buffalo, 7.30 P. M.

Trains Leave Emporium.

4.00 a. m. EXPRESS stopping at Port Allegany, Lewisburg, Milton, Northumberland, Sunbury, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Parkesburg, Coatesville, West Chester, Media, Philadelphia, Broad Street Station, 11.30 A. M.

6.00 a. m. Local Passenger and Freight—stopping at Port Allegany, Lamokin, Smethport, Keating Summit, Lewisburg, Driftwood, Ridgway, Brockport, Renovo, Lock Haven, Williamsport, Montoursville, Muncy, Lewisburg, Milton, Northumberland, Sunbury, Selinsgrove, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Parkesburg, Coatesville, West Chester, Media, Chester, Philadelphia, Broad Street Station, at 4.30 P. M.

2.00 p. m. MAIL—stopping at Port Allegany, Lamokin, Smethport, Keating Summit, Lewisburg, Driftwood, Ridgway, Brockport, Renovo, Lock Haven, Williamsport, Montoursville, Muncy, Lewisburg, Milton, Northumberland, Sunbury, Selinsgrove, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Parkesburg, Coatesville, West Chester, Media, Chester, Philadelphia, Broad Street Station, at 10.00 P. M.

Sleeping Cars on all Trains.

H. C. FISH, General Manager
H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. D. YEOMAN, Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 16th, 1874, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia ..... 12 55 p m
" " Renovo ..... 11 45 a m
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia ..... 11 55 p. m
" " Renovo ..... 11 10 a m
" " Emporium ..... 1.10 p. m
" " St. Marys ..... 2 05 p. m
" " arr. at Erie ..... 5.45 p m

EASTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves Erie ..... 12 40 p. m
" arr. at Philadelphia ..... 8.01 a m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie ..... 11 20 a. m
" " St. Marys ..... 5 10 p m
" " Emporium ..... 6 05 p m
" " Renovo ..... 8 25 p m
" " arr. at Philadelphia ..... 6 55 a. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L S & M S & W, and at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.

Mail West connects with east and west trains on L S & M S & W, and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

Champion Job Press.

The best yet made for Printers, Druggists, Business Men and Boys.

JOB TYPE FOR AMATEURS.

Send 3 cents for circular. Address
M. L. GUMP & CO., 370 William St. New York

AUDITORS' REPORT

OF THE

Finances of M'Kean County.

For the year 1874.

STATEMENT of County, Bridge, Dog, School, Road, Bounty, and Poor tax in detail.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS.	Unpaid County taxes for 1874 and previous years	Unpaid county taxes for 1873 & 1874.	Unpaid Bridge & Dog tax, 1873.	Unpaid Road and Bridge tax of 1873.	Dog taxes of 1873 & '74.	Unpaid school taxes of '73 and previous years.	School tax in hands of late Collectors.	Unpaid road taxes of 1873 and previous years.	Unpaid State road taxes of 1874 and previous years.	Road taxes in hands of late Treasurer.
Ann Tp	$10 00	$63 25	$0 60	$67 43	$7 20	$71 76	$254 65	$11 25	.....	$67 41
Bradford Tp	531 13	1164 03	.....	379 63	316 20	2085 70	2320 95	.....	.....	250 00
Bradford Boro	140 33	.....	.....	.....	31 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	190 53
Cerea Tp	247 00	215 25	315 00	121 03	.....	658 31	663 37	631 20	.....	76
Corydon Tp	225 00	1025 00	.....	520 62	51 00	2359 59	2041 46	1083 20	.....	745 76
Eldred Tp	87 00	182 25	.....	58 05	55 10	483 75	282 81	449 25	.....	55 84
Hamlin Tp	233 55	1033 94	.....	540 62	.....	1970 45	917 10	629 58	2287 25	506 07
Hamilton Tp	25 00	771 14	65 34	256 02	3 50	1026 75	764 06	764 04	551 20	
Keating Tp	120 00	970 59	53 34	459 66	70 00	2020 39	993 13	1191 23	.....	65 49
Lafayette Tp	224 00	1191 24	.....	509 45	57 00	2020 39	648 13	.....	.....	171 94
Liberty Tp	225 78	921 46	.....	459 26	.....	1441 53	859 41	1061 78	.....	171 82
Lilly Tp	175 78	1026 12	.....	228 46	55 00	1189 64	337 93	1473 87	14 35	129 76
McKean Tp	142 00	820 00	65 00	283 46	34 00	819 63	225 04	954 50	.....	117 45
Otto Tp	532 31	1233 00	29 34	603 34	33 00	1220 74	184 65	3319 40	4537 98	782 96
Shinglehouse Tp	337 00	1 00	50 32	.....	3 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Smethport Boro	187 00	1 00	50 32	920 32	9 00	4870 28	297 51	2757 99	2362 88	3142 96
Wetmore Tp	93 34	1058 00	160 46							
Total	$4621 79	$16936 03	$2527 72	$6335 07	$555 84	$32165 76	$13201 73	$19229 19	$12099 90	$8231 67

Uncollected bounty tax of 1873—Bradford township, $570 72. Bounty tax in hands of late Treasurer—Hamlet township, $165 03

Uncollected poor taxes of 1873—Eldred township, $46 02, Keating township, $391 62. Poor taxes in the hands of late Treasurer—Eldred township, $46 10, Keating township, $46 24.

Commissioners' Account.

J WARREN STARK, Commissioner of McKean County, in account with said county for the year 1874:

DEBTOR.

To balance due Commissioner $21 60

CREDITOR.

By bill against county $21 60

O D COLEMAN late Commissioner of McKean County, in account with said county for the year 1874

DEBTOR.

To orders drawn in his favor $123 40
To bal. due commissioner 80 80
$204 20

CREDITOR.

By bal due comm'nor per last report $73 40
By his bill against county 130 80
$204 20

CASPAR SMITH, Commissioner of McKean County, in account with said county for the year 1874

DEBTOR.

To orders drawn in his favor $220 00
To balance due comm'r 7 00
$227 00

CREDITOR.

By bal due, per last report $45 00
By his bill against county 182 00
$227 00

We the Auditors of McKean County, having examined the above accounts of O D Coleman, J W Stark, and Caspar Smith, Commissioners, do find them as above

PETER T KENNEDY,
F W SPRAGUE,
W T CALLAR,
Auditors

Feb. 28, 1875

Sheriff's Account.

M N POWELL, Sheriff of McKean County, in account with said county for the year '74.

DEBTOR.

To amount paid H Herring for watching jail $210 00
" fees of sheriff in his favor 481 03
" " Commonwealth jury fees 25 00
" " Quarter Sessions " 40 00
" " Fines imposed by Court 53 00
To balance due sheriff 16 45
$820 54

CREDITOR.

By bal due Sheriff per last report $81 06
By his bill against the county 744 48
$825 54

We the Auditors of McKean County, having examined the accounts and vouchers of M N Powell, Sheriff of said county, do find them as above stated

Witness our hands this 9th day of Feb. 1875.

F W SPRAGUE,
W T CALLAR,
PETER T KENNEDY.
Co. Auditors.

Treasurer's Account.

REDEMPTION FUND.

DEBTOR.

To bal due as per last report $2119 86
To amount rec'd of collectors of late Treasurer Malone 207 14
To unclaimed redemption on the lot owing trees

No.	Acres	To	Purchaser	When sold.		
2555	225	West,	L D Weamers	Jun 11 '72	45	95
2559	112½	"	H Hamlin	"	19	45
2567	80	Sec.	L Rogers	Sept 25 '72	60	20
15	50	An.	J C Backus	Jan. 6, '74	15	40

Balance due redemption fund $2390 80

We, the Auditors of McKean County, having examined the accounts and vouchers of C H Foster, late Treasurer of said county, in account with the redemption fund of said county for the year 1874, do find it as above stated. Witness our hands this 24th Feb. 1875.

PETER T KENNEDY,
F W SPRAGUE.
Auditors.

COUNTY FUNDS.

C H FOSTER, Late Treasurer of McKean County, in account with the funds of said county for year 1874.

DEBTOR.

To bal due county per last report $2115 25
To fine of Carpenter & Cary 10 00
To amt refunded by J Digel 153 15
To rent of room to M'K & B R Company 49 00
To am't collected on seated tax of '74 & previous years 5333 33

To uncated Co. tax '72-'73 12064 65
" " Bridge, 1873 0535 97
$26258 34

CREDITOR.

By com'n' receipts for orders paid $18735 55
" " " " dog fund 434 18
By com. 5 per ct. on $2170 53 bt. tax 8 95
" 3 per ct on 23963 56 O'y tax 718 90
To Balance due the county 370 72
$26258 34

We, the Auditors of McKean county, having examined the accounts and vouchers of C H Foster, late Treasurer of said county, do find them as above stated for the year 1874. Witness our hands this 24th Feb. 1875.

PETER T KENNEDY,
F W SPRAGUE,
W T CALLAR,
Auditors.

Error of $1000 against the county.

Receipts and Expenditures in McKean Co. for the Year 1874.

Receipts.

Amount unseated taxes	$13064 65
" seated taxes	4028 72
" received of J Digel	154 15
" " fine Carpenter & Cary	10 00
" " rent, M'K & B RR Co.	48 00
	$17303 53

Expenditures.

Amount paid Assessors	$45 00
Amount paid Bounty, foxes	22 05
Amount paid Co. Auditors	75 00
Amount paid Co. Commissioners	493 80
Amount paid Coroner	45 00
Amount paid Commonwealth costs	742 90
Amount paid crier and tipstaves	169 50
Amount paid Court House repairs	204 79
Amount paid Jail repairs	71 39
Amount paid Comm'rs clerk	400 00
Amount paid Constable returns	191 14
Amount paid Court reporter	92 00
Amount paid Chairs, clock, &c. C. H.	104 07
Amount paid Elections	645 88
Amount paid Fuel	55 33
Amount paid Jury commissioners	35 62
Amount paid Grand jurors	844 38
Amount paid Traverse jurors	1544 96
Amount paid Justices[qualifications]	24 00
Amount paid Lunatic hospital	167 39
Amount paid Lot for jail	500 00
Amount paid for Water	120 00
Amount paid Printing	405 25
Amount paid Prothonotary fees	213 41
Amount paid Penna. Hospital	191 10
Amount paid Postage	4 05
Amount paid Stationery	33 25
Amount paid Books, Proth'y office	82 60
Amount paid Sheriff's fees	691 06
Amount paid survey State line	133 00
Amount paid survey County line	208 00
Amount paid survey Lafayette St. r'd	802 16
Amount paid Exonerations	113 87
Amount paid tax refunded	74 01
Amount paid West. Penitentiary	181 66
Amount paid Water	34 60
Amount paid Wall, walks, &c., Pub. Sq.	484 34
Amount paid Treas. com.	519 11
Receipts over Expenditures	5846 26
	$17303 53

Road and Bridge Fund, 1874.

DEBTOR.

To amount due from last settlement	$1420 75
To amount seated tax collected	747 75
To amount unseated tax collected	6535 96
	$8704 46

CREDITOR.

By amount paid for bridges	$6293 03
By amount paid for roads	283 10
By amount paid Treas. com.	218 51
By balance in Treas. hands	1909 82
	$8704 46

Dog Fund, 1874.

DEBTOR.

To amount due last settlement	$274 03
To amount tax collected	555 84
	$829 87

CREDITOR.

By damages paid	302 00
By Treas. com.	18 68
By balance in Treas. hand	510 69
	$829 87

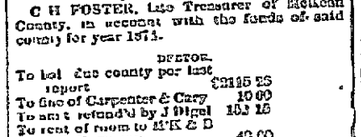
We, the undersigned Commissioners of McKean County, Pa., do hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing statements, and find them correct as shown by the records. Witness our hands at Smethport, Feb. 24, '75.

JAMES BRODER,
O. SMITH,
J. W. STARK,
Commissioners.

Attest,
JNO. E. CHADWICK, Clerk.

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.



Will cure or prevent Disease.

Champion Job Press.

The best yet made for Printers, Druggists, Business Men and Boys.

JOB TYPE FOR AMATEURS.

Send 3 cents for circular. Address
M. L. GUMP & CO., 370 William St. New York

DRAYING.

This is to give notice that I am prepared to do all kinds of draying between Smethport and Farmer's on the most reasonable terms. All orders attended to promptly and faithfully.

ABNER B. TURNS.

Sept. 10, 1874.

$5 CASH and the N. Y. Saturday Journal, the Great Literary Weekly of America, for one year for the Regular subscription Price, $3. *Postage Free.*

VIZ: Names entered immediately on receipt, and check for $5 sent at once to every fifth subscriber. Copies of five (at $3 each) may retain the $15. This is our "Chromo"—a Cash premium of $5 to every fifth subscriber! The Sun name is a sufficient guaranty of fairness and fulfillment. Send money order or registered letter to BEADLE and ADAMS, Publishers, 98 William Street, New York.

For Sale.

FIVE HORSES, 3 mules, (broken to mine work), a quantity of harness, 62 coal cars, Pittsburgh patterns, 1 set Harness, 4-ton Mine Scales, Wagons, Bob sleds, 1 set Drilling Tools, tested, complete, with extra joints, Railroad tools, 1 Climax Mowers, and 1 combined Reaper and Mower, Cultivators, Harrows, Plows, &c., &c. Also a quantity of mixed coal and a large quantity of 4 x 2 in. Strap iron.

Apply to

L. W. Crawford,
Lafayette, McKean Co. Pa.

12-17-tf

Consumption Cured.

To the Editor of the McKean Miner:

ESTEEMED FRIEND:

Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive

Cure for Consumption

and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that by it use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give

$1,000 00

for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a SAMPLE FREE, to any sufferer addressing me.

Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases, and oblige,

Faithfully Yours,
Dr. T. F. Burt,
60 William St., New York.

12-17-6m

Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor,

WM. KELLEHER.

Smethport, April 2, 1874.

R. O. Smith & Co's

EXCELSIOR!

FALL OF 1874.

Our purchases for this Fall are large and exceedingly choice in character; we have received large invoices of staple and fancy goods, and many job lots that will be sold at job prices. Both

Domestic & Foreign

goods are much lower in price than they have been since the war Our large and varied stock of

Dress Goods

cannot be equalled. Without enumerating, it includes all the market furnishes. Our

Stock of Shawls

includes many novelties; gloves and hosiery for men, women and children, kid, dog skin, lile, silk, &c. An immense stock of

Bugle and Beaded Fringes,

Passamentains necklaces, &c., for trimming dresses, sacques, &c Beaded beltings and gimps. A large stock of

Hamburg Edgings,

and insertions; a full line of white goods, including Marseilles quilts, piques, figured, plain and satin striped, linens, damasks, napkins, towels, handkerchiefs, &c.

Great Bargains

in job lots of Sardinia grey cloths, cassimeres, vestings, waterproofs, Kentucky jeans, flannels for children; an attractive assortment of notions and umbrellas. We are agents for Johnson's fine

Shoes for Ladies

and for ymmons' hand made shoes for gents. The fall styles of hats and caps for gents and boys. A beautiful line of carpets, tapestry and ingrain.

Wall and Window

paper, oil shades, Nottingham lace and damask curtains.

All the above

Bought for Cash,

and will be sold for the same at satisfactory prices.

Come soon or send your orders.

R. O. Smith & Co.

OLEAN, Sept. 24, 1874.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1875.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Trout fishing is now a legal sport.

The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourns to-day.

A grocery store and billiard room is one of the new institutions of Bunker Hill.

A few weeks ago everybody was praying for water. Who doubts the efficacy of prayer now?

Hon. A. Hartwell has so far recovered from his recent illness as to appear on the streets occasionally.

A new gown for ladies, to slip on over everything, when in a hurry, is appropriately called a jeff-davis.

Another liquor prosecution spread. These affairs are becoming tedious, tiresome and tasteless.

Our merchants now buy nearly all their goods in Buffalo, instead of New York and Philadelphia as formerly.

The Republicans will have a majority of eleven in the New Hampshire Legislature, and will elect the Governor.

We understand that a new grocery store has been opened at the east end of Main St by Dr. W. Y. McCoy & Son.

A drove of mules destined for service at the Bunker Hill coal mines were registered at the Bennett House barn on Monday.

One of the most grievious vexations of life is to be obliged to wait an hour and a half in a barber shop before you are "next."

If Dr Hedley is as good looking as his picture represents him to be, we anticipate a large attendance of the ladies at his lectures. Is he single?

J. H. Hagerty, Postmaster at Ridgway, has been appointed national bank inspector for the counties of Cameron, Clinton, Elk, Forest and Potter.

Wen Ick's market and grocery is one of the most popular places to trade in town. There you can find everything eatable. Cheap for cash is his motto.

County Commissioners Smith and Stark, with Clerk Chadwick, started for Warren on Monday, on business relative to the construction of our new jail.

The Smethport Cornet Band, as represented by the artist, Brown, make a fine looking group of "coiled gentlemen." See them photo'd in the gent office.

We understand that Dr. J. S. Stearns, late of Oswayo, Potter county, has removed to Port Allegany where he will continue the practice of medicine.

J. C. Hamlin, our neighboring hardware merchant, has determined that there shall be light in his store at least, and has therefore added two windows to the front. Sensible.

Remember the lecture this evening at the Court House, the first of a course of eight lectures, by Dr. Hedley. All of our ex changes, where he has been, speak in the highest terms of these lectures.

It is rather tardy politeness, but we desire to thank Hon. W. W. Brown and Asst Clerk L. Rogers for the many courtesies tendered which made very pleasant our recent visit to Harrisburg.

The Oil Strike.— A new seventy-five barrel oil well has been struck at Limestone, causing immense excitement in that neighborhood. Twenty-five more wells are to be put down forthwith.—Allegany County Democrat.

"Uncle" Niles Kinney, of Annin Creek has been quite "under the weather" and confined to the house several weeks during the past winter, but we are pleased to hear that he has recovered his health, and is getting as hale and hearty as ever

The many friends of Mrs. Nellie Redfield will learn with deep regret and sympathy that she is suffering with an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, at her home in Chattanooga, Tenn. Her mother and sister, Mrs. E. D. Hamlin and Miss Mollie, started for Chattanooga on Monday.

The Coudersport Band gave a concert at Emporium a few days ago, for the purpose of raising money to buy a horn. The Press says that "some of the members brought any quantity of horns, judging from appearances." But everybody knows what a vile slandermonger Gould is.

Miller, of the Elk Democrat and Barbour of the McKean Miner passed through Emporium on the same day, but fortunately did not meet.—Cameron Press.

We consider it unfortunate that we did not meet Miller, but we did meet Gould, and did not consider that very fortunate and we were right glad to meet the old fellow, indeed.

The managers of the Lake Shore Railroad have made a move in the right direction. In the future they will retain no men in their employ who are in the habit of using intoxicating drinks as a beverage. We hope every road in America will follow their example. If there is any one class of men on earth who should have clear heads and the use of their faculties it is the railroad men. And we would suggest that the same rule should apply to the managers and high officials of railroads.

The Buffalo Express.—If any of our readers desire to subscribe for a good Buffalo daily or weekly, and a first-class Republican newspaper, we can confidently recommend the Express. The proprietors have recently given the paper a new dress of type throughout, greatly improving its appearance. It gives all the local and telegraphic news, besides a vast amount of miscellaneous reading, and its editorials are eminently practicable, temperate, sensible and to the point. We value its political utterances more highly than a day of the New York dailies, and look upon it as one of the most valued of our exchanges.

An Offensive Nuisance.—We mean cows in the streets. We can think of no nuisance with which our borough is or can possibly be afflicted which is in every way so outrageous, unbearable, unmitigated and detestable. The practice of allowing cattle to run at large in the streets of a village is a relic of a barbarous age, as uncivilized, inhuman and heathenish. The man who will deliberately turn his cow or cattle in the street to block up the public highway, defile the sidewalks, frighten timid women and children, and destroy his neighbor's garden, will bear watching when honest people are abed. It isn't honest, it isn't decent for a few men to convert the entire public and private domain (for fences are no protection to the breed of cattle domesticated in our borough) to their own private use as a pasture field, and a muck yard. Other citizens have some rights, among which is the right of peaceable possession of their own dooryards, as well as the privilege of unobstructed occupancy of the public streets, and of passing along the sidewalks after dark without danger of being capsized by a sleeping bovine or—something worse. We are quite sure that the majority of the citizens of our borough would like this nuisance abated for the coming season. It is all nonsense to say that it is oppressive to the poor man to shut his cattle from the street. If there is any one among us who is too poor to pay for the pasturage of one cow we advise him to go west, for that is poorer than we are—which is useless.

"J. H." writes as follows from Bradford to the Gutta-percha Reformer, concerning the oil wells of that place.

"The Foster Oil Well, No. 1, is on the farm of Patrick Hinchey, one of your readers. It was put down in 1872, and was at one time producing 40 barrels a day. It was full of paraffine which drove the oil back. At present they are putting it down deeper for another sand. It is going to be a flowing well yet. Foster Well, No 2, is on the farm of Jonas Buchanan. It is now producing twenty barrels per day. A company from Pyganduz has come here and put down a well which at present is a flowing well. It is on the said farm. Butts Well, No. 1, is at present producing fifty barrels per day. This well is on the farm of A. W. Buchanan. All of them are ½ miles from the New York State line, and 1¼ miles from Bradford. The Foster Company consists of Mr Darius Foster, C H Foster and J. R. Butts.

I understand that a man called Homestead is going to put down a well on the farm of Mr. Crook. Mr. Bennett has sold his farm for $13,000 to Mr. Tayer, of Smethport, for oil purposes. A. W Buchanan was offered $10,000 for his farm. He said he "would not see it." He wanted $20,000. Think to it, Mr. Buchanan, it is worth more."

Removal.—In another column Mr Gunzberg announces another and final removal of his clothing store. He now occupies a store building of his own, and expects this is the last time he will make this announcement. When he first came to this place last winter to establish a business, he found an almost insurmountable obstacle in the way of there being no vacant building or room suitable for the purpose. He finally found a temporary abiding place in the Mixer building, but as it was only temporary and he had come to stay, he looked about for a building lot. Having secured a lot opposite the Catholic church, and in a very eligible situation for business, he has fitted up thereon one of neatest and pleasantest stores in town, and now Mr. Gunz, the efficient salesman, is the happiest man in the county. The sale room is neatly finished and furnished with an ample equipment of counters, shelves and all the necessary furniture of a clothing store. Mr. Gunz assures us that in the Spring the store will be fully stocked with ready-made clothing and gents furnishing goods of every description, although he has a large stock on hand now which he is selling off very cheap. We wish Mr. Gunzberg success (which means a good trade) at the new store, and Mr Gunz, plenty of happiness (which means lots of customers) at his new location.

To Dairymen.—Mr. W. O. Congdon, the new proprietor of the Cheese Factory lately owned by Messrs Curtis & Barbank, was in town Tuesday to make arrangements for getting the factory in running order, getting his supplies together, &c. The time of the present May was limited, and he takes the means of announcing to all concerned that he wishes to start his factory in operation about the 15th of April. He means business, and wishes to commence business as soon as possible.

The Buffalo Coal Company.

A correspondent writing from Buffalo to the New York Tribune speaks as follows of the above named company:

A short time ago a number of capitalists here, and a few from other parts of the State, formed themselves into a company and bought a tract of land about 15 miles square, in McKean county Penn., which has in the coal deposit. This corporation, under the title of the Buffalo Coal Company, has begun operations and is building a railroad about 30 miles in length from its mines to the Buffalo and Philadelphia Railroad, near its terminus, which is about one hundred miles from here. Over this road coal can be shipped to this place, or sent east via the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. This short road will probably be completed by the 1st of July. It is bituminous coal, and is especially adapted to the making of gas. The opening of this road, it is asserted, will bring down the price of coal from $3 50 to $4 00 a ton—a decrease of two or three dollars from what was formerly charged. The present capital of the company is $1,500,000. Commodore Vanderbilt, it is said, is very anxious that it shall be interested by another million, which he will agree to take himself, and to have the coal on all the locomotives of the N. Y. Central Railroad.

A sovereign remedy for croup is said to have been discovered at last. It is nothing more or less than alkipios. It cuts the phlegm almost instantly, and induces free breathing.

Congratulatory.—When we assumed sole control as Editor and Publisher of the Miner, little over a year ago, it was with the determination that the paper should in our hands lack nothing of its former merit, but should continually improve in so far as our ability and means could make it. The paper was never in better condition financially than it is to-day, and in view of its growing prosperity and popularity a little self-congratulation on our part may be pardonable. We have employed no traveling or local agents to drum up subscribers or solicit advertisements, neither have we asked a single individual to subscribe, preferring to let the merits of the paper speak for itself, and our subscription list has continually exhibited a healthy, permanent growth. During the past year over 120 new subscribers have been added to our list and it is constantly growing. The local advertising patronage of the Miner at the present time exceeds that of any other period in the history of the paper. A few years ago local advertisements were rare in the columns of the paper, and now the advertisements of our enterprising merchants are crowding out foreign advertisers. As to the editorial ability manifested in the conduct of the paper during the past year our modesty forbids comment. We wish to tender our heartiest thanks to our patrons and friends, subscribers and advertisers, for their substantial encouragement in the year past, and beg to assure all that with their good will and our earnest labor the Miner shall never take a "back seat."

New Jail for Smethport.—The Co. Commissioners of McKean Co., have decided to erect a new jail and Sheriff's house this coming season. They are to be combined on the principle of the Warren jail, and to be of brick and stone. We learn that Mr. Thos. Bell of this place has secured the superintendency of the mason work. Mr. Bell is a splendid mechanic and no better man could have been secured. His skill fully manifested itself in the building of the Warren jail. His suggestions are invaluable, and his judgment never at fault. The Commissioners have done a wise thing.—Warren Ledger.

"Afraid To Drink"

We have somewhere seen it stated that Schuyler Colfax was once taunted with these words, as refusing the wine cup, at a fashionable table. He was silent a moment, and then replied, "Yes I am afraid to drink." It would not take any of us long, to make out quite a list of public men, who to-day would have been adding to the rich stores of literature, art, science, and politics, instead of sleeping in a premature grave, had they been "afraid to drink."

Almost any of us, could go to the old familiar cemetery, and find the slab marking the resting place of those we played with in childhood, that now would have stood with us in the great conflict of life and more valiantly than we, fought its stern battles, had they been "afraid to drink."

It is thought by some, unmanly, to be afraid to trust the appetite. If nobody had ever been a drunkard, it might be at least plausible to think so, but how is that man, with ten thousand wrecks all around him, and vastly more beneath the sod, can think so, is one of the things we cannot comprehend. Nor is it the weak and stupid, who thus fall, but the brightest men in our land. To fear no danger, is rather the mark of stolidism or courage. The prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself, while the foolish pass on and are punished.

To hug a viper to ones bosom; to breathe a deadly miasma, to dwell beneath the shade of the fabled Upas; to take up ones abode by the crater of a volcano; to launch a boat on the mad waters of Niagara, to sleep on a projecting rock above a yawning precipice, to stand with a burning torch over a magazine, is as safe, as to indulge the appetite—to "tarry long at the wine."

Lime.—Parties desirous of procuring Lime can be supplied by Dalrymple & Humphrey, of Port Allegany. They have a superior quality of wood-burnt Lime, which they are selling at a low figure. Communications promptly attended to.—Orders solicited. 2014

A Card.

Editor Miner—Believing that I have due appreciation of favors conferred upon me will you allow me through the columns of your paper to express my thanks to the generous people of Marvin Creek, for their kindness in the way of a donation for my benefit, at the hotel of Mrs. E. Burns, on Wednesday evening of last week. An excellent supper was prepared and was enjoyed by all who were present. I am under obligations to Mrs. B who so kindly opened her house for the entertainment of the party. We were favored with good singing by Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Hatcher and Miss Mary Robinson, the latter rendering valuable service at the organ, which she had caused to be carried there for the occasion. The gathering was indeed a very pleasant one and will be long remembered by the recipient of favors. C. A. Dayton.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between J. G. Eaton & M. A. Sprague, of Smethport, Pa., under the firm of Eaton & Sprague was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1875. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said M. A. Sprague, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

M. A. SPRAGUE.
J. G. EATON.

L. W. Crawford desires to purchase Cherry, Ash, and other hard woods at his Mill in Roulet and will pay a fair price, for good logs. Address L. W. Crawford, Alton Pa., or call on his Superintendent, F. L. Allrich, at the Mill, or D. F. Glassmire.

Drafting.—To the business men of Smethport I would announce that I will be prepared to transfer all goods from the depot to any part of the town as soon as the McKean & Buffalo road is opened with cart, dispatch and at low rates. Patronage will be thankfully received

A. J. PARKER.

Go To Church.

There is no one thing which helps to establish a man's standing in society more than a proper regard for the first day of the week. Every head of a family should go to church as an example to its members; and every branch of a family should go to church in imitation of the example of parents who have watched over their best interests. Lounging in streets and barrooms on Sunday is about hassle; it lays the foundations of habits which are ruinous. Many a young man can date the commencement of a course of dissipation which made him a burden to himself and his friends and an object of pity, to the Sunday debauchery.

Idleness is the mother of drunkenness—the Sabbath is to the young people generally as it is day; go to church if you are a young man just engaging in business. It will establish your credit. What capitalist would not encourage a new beginner who, instead of dissipating his time, his character, and his money, to dissolute company, attends to his business on business days, and on the Sabbath appears in the House of God! Go to church, ladies, and remember that a proper observance of the Sabbath adorns the female character. C. A. D

For Sale.—A five octave Organ, new at a great discount. Also a good single buggy. Apply at the Miner office.

Removal!!

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE in announcing to his patrons that he has removed his large stock of goods to his

NEW STORE,
Opp. the Catholic Church,

Where he will keep constantly on hand a full line of

READY-MADE CLOTHING
AND
GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS

Thankful for past patronage, I shall strive to merit and hope to receive a continuation of the same.

S. Gunzberg.

Smethport, Mar 18, 1875

Great Offer!

Nemom Pomo.

FATED TO BE FREE, Jean Ingelow's great Story, now in her best form. 91 75

TWENTY SHORT STORIES, a rich variety of miscellaneous reading, over sixty large pages splendidly filled matter.

TEN STEEL ENGRAVINGS, fine as lot of famous pictures, worth a dollar apiece with $10,00.

All the above sent post paid with HEARTH AND HOME, the great illustrated weekly magazine, two months on trial, for only 50 cents. Object to introduce the paper to new subscribers. Free no more two copies for $1,50 per year. Single number, 10 cents—post free. 45 new stories by mail, cents—post free. 45 new stories by mail, cents—post free. Liberal inducements to agents and clubs. The Graphic Company, Publishers, 39-41 Park Place, New York. Please state in what paper you saw this advertisement.

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the Estate of Zephaniah Morrison deceased, of Hamlin township, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands or claims against the same will make known the same without delay.

FRANK MORRISON,
Mar 18, 1875 Administrator.

W. H. CURTIS Column.

Educational Statistics.

Summary of work done by county Superintendent from June 1st, 1874, to March 1st, 1875, the first three quarters of the present school year.

Number of schools in the county.	95
Number of pupils attending school, per report of 1873	2943.
" " Graded school, including the High School at Smethport, full 4 of which are under the supervision of the Co. Supt.]	5
Number of visits to districts.	135
" " Directors accompanying	47
Average duration of visits	1hr. 26min.
Number of Public Examinations held (last Fall)	6
Number of Certificates issued [all provisional]	69
Number of Applicants rejected	12
" " miles traveled in discharge of official duties	4120
Number of Letters written in discharge of official duties	383

Besides holding the County Institute, attending Educational meetings and other business not enumerated here.

The full number of Spring Examinations will be held, and all other official duties performed up to the last day of the year as usual.

W. H. Curtis, Co. Supt.

Cortlandville, March 1st, 1875.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, For the Western District of Pennsylvania.—U. S. Ads and C. Comforth, of McKean county, Bankrupts under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a Discharge from all their debts, and other claims in relation thereto, as by said Act, for order of the Court, it is hereby ordered, that all persons who have proved their debts, and all persons interested, be and appear before said Court, to be holden at Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 15th day of March, 1875, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any they have, why the said Bankrupts should not be granted a discharge from their debts pursuant to the prayer of their petition.

S. C. MACMILLEN, Clerk.

March 11, 1875.

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS Letters Testamentary to the estate of Andrew Watson, deceased, of Keating township have been granted to the subscriber all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands or claims against the same will make known the same without delay.

C. H. HACKETT,
HARMAN CHEVALIER,
Executors.

and

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS!

THE undersigned have purposed to supply Butchers and Shoemakers with Best Cattle, Milch Cows or Steers, in quantities to suit and at reasonable prices.

All kinds of cattle bought.

EASTERBROOK & HOWARD,
Smethport, Pa.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF
Human Misery.

Just Published, in a sealed Envelope. Price 6 cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa induced by Self abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervousness, Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits. Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—by the celebrated WM. H. DAVIS, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

Five hundred thousand have been sold in this admirable Lecture, clearly proving from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, or other instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,

Chas. J. C. Cline & Co.,
P. O. Box 4586 Nos. 9 Ann Street, New York.

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.
&c., &c., &c.

Motto—Quick Sales, Small Profits.

Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

Alfred Sturdevant.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,
OVER THE POST-OFFICE.

He is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

JOSHUA DAVIS. G. M. JAMES
DAVIS & JAMES,
Dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed
Clothing, Notions,
Hardware and General Merchandise.
KANE, PA.

W. T. Callar,
DEALER IN
Drugs, Paints,
Oils, Fancy Goods,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
KANE, PA.

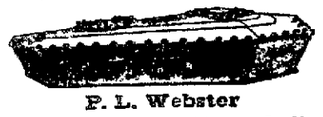
Painting & Graining.

THE undersigned is prepared to all kinds of work in painting and graining in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.

GRAINING BY A NEW & CHEAP PROCESS.

I make a specialty of Graining, by a new process, by which I can do it as an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way. CARL BASSE.
12-14tf

Coffins and Caskets.



P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand

Morse's Favorite

$5

WASHER.

THE undersigned having secured the exclusive right of sale of Morse's Favorite Washer in the counties of

CAMERON,	CRAWFORD,
CLINTON,	ELK,
FOREST,	ERIE,
M'KEAN,	POTTER, and
	WARREN,

are prepared to dispose of either County, township or individual rights.

REFERENCES:

The undersigned in lieu of Smethport and vicinity, having used Morse's Favorite Washer in their families, have permitted us to refer to them for proof of its many excellencies as a family servant:

Mrs. A. N. Taylor,	Mrs. S. P. Beckwith,
" C. R. Boswell,	" John Stoddard,
" H. S. Powell,	" James Howard,
" John Gregsby,	" Emma Gifford,
" John B. Taylor,	" Wm. Sherwood,
" E. D. Knapp,	" Horace Vanskiele,
" Wm. Haskell,	" H. F. Barbour.

KNAPP & TAYLOR.
D. L. KNAPP. JOHN TAYLOR.
Smethport, Pa., July 1, 1874.

E. R. SHATTUCK,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Wines and Liquors,
OLEAN, N. Y.

Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph. Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped.

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
TERRACE, NEAR MAIN ST.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
D. Bonney & Son,
Proprietors.
D. B. Stone, Clerk, (late Prop. Olean House.)

Drugs & Medicines.

Books & Games for the Holidays.

ALBUMS, DIARIES.

FINE TOILET ARTICLES

PLAIN & FANCY STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.

We respectfully invite attention to our well selected stock.

McCoy & Reilly.

HOLIDAY GOODS!
At M. L. Armstrong's.
No. 3. UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, Pa.
ELEGANT JEWELRY JUST ARRIVED.
Ladies' Gold Sets, Rings, Bracelets, Charms, etc.
Toys For The Children.
PRICES REDUCED!

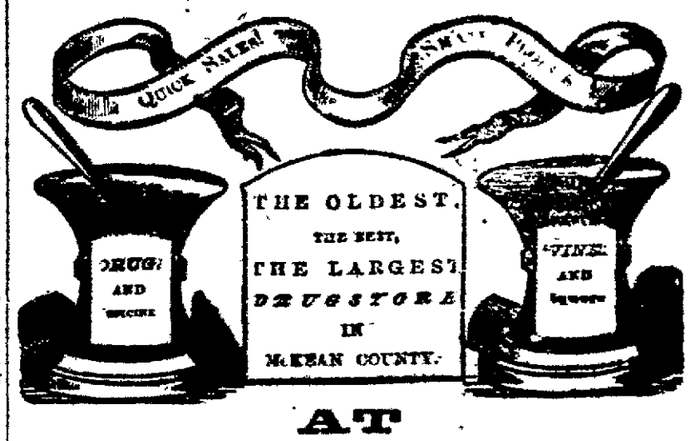
M. A. SPRAGUE
DEALER IN
HARDWARE
SHELF FURNITURE, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
TIN & SHEET IRON WORK.
SMETHPORT, PA.

FANCY GROCERIES
J. P. WENDEL.
CANNED FRUIT A SPECIALTY.
Fresh & Salt Meat, Fish & Oysters
Constantly on hand.
Fancy and Family Groceries at Lowest Figures.

J. Digel's Marble Factory

Water Street. Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE, and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER.



AT
A. B ARMSTRONG & CO'S
LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,
NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENNA.

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in first class drugstores.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES.
PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS,
SOAPS, SPONGES, BRUSHES, COMBS

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL Selected assortment of American and French candies, stationery, Stereoscopes, &c. Also

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &c.

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Incendiarism in Southern Towns and Abolition.

Much damage to property has been caused by incendiarism in Tennessee, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Mr. Gordon Clarke, a cadet engineer of the naval academy at Annapolis, has been expelled for refusing to fence with a colored midshipman. .... Mrs. Ann Eliza Young has been granted $3,000 for lawyers' fees, and an alimony of $500 per month pending the trial of her suit for divorce from Brigham Young.

The one hundredth anniversary of the beginning of the revolutionary war was celebrated at Salem, Mass. .... It is reported that the Protestant clergy of Spain have forwarded a memorial to Germany and other Protestant powers complaining that liberty of worship is threatened. The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed, and Governor Hartranft has signed, a bill making the offense of kidnapping, and imposing a fine of $10,000, and imprisonment for not more than twenty-five years, on all persons found guilty of the offense.

The Spaniards hope to finish the Carlist war by defeating the last of the Carlists within a few weeks. The Kansas Assembly has instructed the committee on ways and means to report a bill immediately, appropriating $200,000 for the relief of the grasshopper sufferers.

Several persons were drowned by the floods in Tennessee .... The Civil Rights bill, as it passed the United States House and was adopted by the Senate, applies only to race and service in the jury-box .... Michael Sullivan, convicted of the murder of Daniel Talmadge, at Metuchen, N. J., December 1, 1874, was sentenced to be hanged .... The Cliff Locomotive Works, at Scranton, Pa., were burned, with a total loss of $500,000 .... The building inspectors who passed the wall which fell on St. Andrew's Church in New York were arrested to await the verdict of the coroner's jury.

The Wisconsin Legislature has passed a railroad bill which is considered by the roads even more objectionable than the "Potter" law .... The Minnesota Legislature passed a railroad bill, which repeals past legislation.

Provost Grant has signed the Civil Rights bill and it is now a law .... William Henry Burton, one of the proprietors of the Boston *Transcript*, died recently after a lingering sickness .... A dispatch from Aden announces that the mutinous crew of eighteen persons on the steamer Hong Kong which foundered in the Indian Ocean have arrived there. Six more lives are known to have been lost by the disaster .... Verdict of the jury in the New Jersey railroad disaster—nobody to blame .... The United States public debt statement shows a decrease of $6,000,000 during the month of February .... By the flood on the Tennessee river three lives were lost in one pit.

In the Ohio House a joint resolution requesting Congress to reduce the United States President's salary to $25,000 a year was adopted .... The city of Knoxville was nearly annihilated by the late flood .... A railway accident occurred near Lichfield, England, by which thirty persons were injured .... The Arkansas Legislature has made an appropriation for the Centennial .... The resolution of censure put upon Senator Simon Cameron by the House of Representatives when he was Secretary of War in 1861, was rescinded by the House .... Both the principal hotels in Alexandria, Va., closed, the proprietors fearing trouble in consequence of the passage of the Civil Rights bill. Another hotel in Baltimore closed for the same reason .... There is great depression in the Canadian money market, which is attributed to the unusual severity of the winter and the legal-tender system .... A suit has been begun at Minneapolis on behalf of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company against W. S. King, to recover $125,000 paid him by Richard B. Irwin .... One hundred and forty Sioux Indians, including Lone Wolf, Iron Otter, and other chiefs, have surrendered to the government unconditionally.

The return match between the American and Irish rifle teams takes place June 29th, the place in Ireland not being definitely settled upon .... A brewer was killed in New York by the explosion of a beer barrel which he was pitching.

The Democratic Congressional Convention for the first district of Connecticut nominated George M. Landers, of New Britain. The Republicans of the second district renominated the Hon. Stephen W. Kellogg, of Waterbury, for Congress .... Colorado has been admitted as a State, increasing the number to thirty-eight .... It is believed that the damage by the floods in East Tennessee is over $1,000,000, Cooke county alone losses $200,000 .... The steamer Gothenburg has been wrecked on one of the Fourteen Islands, in Baer's Straits, between Van Diemen's Land and Australia, who had on board a ship's crew, passengers and a crew of thirty-five, and of them only four are known to have been saved .... On Staten Island a poor family was found in such a destitute condition that they had killed and eaten their horse. Some of the meat of the animal was eaten raw .... Two school girls in Philadelphia, one the daughter of a clergyman, ran away to join a traveling theatrical company .... The revenue of the Dominion of Canada is about $5,100,000 in excess of the disbursements, and this announcement of the fact in London has caused an increased demand for Canadian securities .... The time fixed for the opening of the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia has been changed from April to May 10, and for closing from October to November 10. .... The relatives of the Virginius officers and crew, shot in Cuba are to receive $2,500 gold for each man shot.

John Mitchel was renominated for Parliament in Tipperary. Mr. Moore, a Conservative, contested the seat..... The Prussian government has introduced a bill in Parliament withdrawing the state endowments from the Catholic clergy, and providing for their reformation only to those bishops who will bind themselves to obey the laws. A mass-meeting of coal miners, held at Scranton, Pa., decided not to strike.....Sharkey, the escaped murderer, who was arrested in Havana on complaint of the captain of the steamer Crescent City, has been released. ...In the Forty-third Congress of the United States about five hundred bills and joint resolutions were introduced in the House, and about fifteen hundred in the Senate, of which about one-sixth were passed .... The standing committee of the Diocese of Texas has refused consent to the consecration of Bishop DeKoven.....Brown, who is to be executed at Pottsville, Pa., for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Kramer, made a full confession, stating that he committed the murder, and had no accomplice. ...The ship Vesilisa, from France to San Pierre, laden with salt and rum, was abandoned in the ice in St. Mary's bay. The captain and crew were saved. People from shore went to save the ship, but a northwest gale scattered the ice and over thirty of them were lost.

Cadogan Hew.—The honorable English major, brother to a peer, who cheated at cards at Nice, might have gone on safely but for an observant waiter. This person, in clearing up the room, found on the tables and the floor more cards than made up the number of packs given out. This was mentioned, and led to inquiry and investigation, and then led to the sharper.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

The following bills were passed: The House bill restricting the refunding of customs duties and prescribing certain regulations of the Treasury department; the Senate bill to extend the time within which the board of audit for the District of Columbia may receive, audit, and allow certain claims that have never been presented to said board; the Senate bill amending the charter of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company and for other purposes.

The Civil Rights bill was before the Senate for the last reading and to be voted on.

Senator Carpenter, a Republican from Wisconsin, delivered an able argument in opposition to the bill in which he held that all its provisions were in conflict with the Federal constitution, as expounded by the Supreme Court.

After one or two others had spoken, the bill was read a third time and passed by a vote of 38 to 26—Messrs Carpenter, Ferry, of Connecticut, Hamilton, of Texas, Schurz, Sprague and Tipton voting with the Democrats against it.

The following bills reported from the committee on commerce were passed: To abolish the consulate at Amoor river and establish a consulate at Vladivostock, Russia; to authorize the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi at or near Dubuque, Iowa, to promote economy and efficiency in the marine hospital service, with an amendment fixing the salary of the Supervising Surgeon at $4,000 instead of $3,000; the House bill for the further security of navigation on the Mississippi river.

The Tariff bill was fully discussed in the Senate, Messrs. Morrill, Scott and Frelinghuysen favoring it, and Messrs. Schurz, Sherman, Johnston, Thurman, Merrimon and Sprague opposing it.

An amendment was adopted providing that the increased tobacco tax should only apply to tobacco manufactured after the passage of the act.

The House Bounty bill was discussed in the Senate. Mr. Logan in the argument in favor said it would not take more than $30,000,000 from the Treasury, as the bounties already paid by States amounted to $230,731,150, and the Federal government has paid $405,000,000, which would be deducted from the amount called for by this bill.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, moved to strike out the word "or State," in the second and fifth sections, which provide for the deduction for bounty already paid by the United States or State laws. He argued that the Federal government had no right to consider the bounty paid by States, and that it toward the bounty due the soldiers by the Federal government.

Amendment agreed to by 35 to 21.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, submitted an amendment at the additional section, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow as much money as may be needed to carry the act into effect, at any time when there is not enough money in the Treasury to meet its requirements, and also authorizing him, for the purpose of borrowing such money, to issue and dispose of any of the bonds of bonds described in the act of July 14, 1870.

Adopted by a vote of 41 to 12.

The bill was then voted on by yeas and nays, the result of which was a tie vote of 39 to 39. The Vice-President then cast the vote in the affirmative, and so the bill was passed.

The House bills to prevent cruelty to animals in the District of Columbia, and to provide for deductions from the terms of sentences of United States prisoners were passed.

The Tariff bill was taken up, and after rejecting several amendments, the Senate voted to throw out the amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole the previous day which provided that the tax on tobacco should only apply to the tobacco manufactured after the passage of the act.

The bill was then read a third time and passed as it came from the House without amendment—yeas, 30, nays, 22.

The House bill to provide for the support of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes, was passed.

The committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill reported in favor of striking out an appropriation of $100,000 for new life-saving stations on Long Island Sound, but the Senate refused to concur.

After adopting many amendments recommended by the committee, the Senate passed the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

The following are the principal amendments adopted:

Reducing the appropriation for works of art for the history of Congress from $15,000 to $10,000; increasing the appropriation for the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from $225,000 to $275,000; striking out the appropriation of $50,000 for a new steam-tender for the fifth Lighthouse district, and an appropriation of $100,000 for a new steam-tender for lighthouse serv ce on the Pacific coast, and appropriating $5,000 for asteam fog signal for Point Loma, California; striking out the appropriation of $5,000 for headstones to the soldiers' graves in Woodlawn cemetery at Elmira, N. Y.; striking out appropriations to pay contestants for seats in the House of Representatives, and appropriating $20,000 for the payment of boundary monuments under existing laws; appropriating $125,000 for the extension of the building for the government hospital for the insane; $125,000 to complete the enclosure of ground around the Columbia Hospital in the city of Washington, and $10,000 for the medical association for the relief of colored women and children in the District of Columbia; striking out the appropriation of $50,000 to pay the claims of the Dakota volunteer forces, and the appropriations for the purchase of land for United States forts and military posts in Texas. Also the amendment striking off the appropriation of $25,000 to enable the Secretary of War to secure a perfect title to the Brady collection of photographs of the war, reducing the appropriation for furniture and repairs for buildings under the Treasury department from $200,000 to $150,000, and the appropriations for fuel, lights and miscellaneous items from $200,000 to $225,000; authorizing the Secretary of War to detail a medical officer of the army to investigate and report upon the spread of epidemic cholera westward, and appropriating $5,000 for that purpose; providing that hereafter department clerks discharged for no fault of their own, but for the reason that their services are no longer necessary, shall receive one month's pay instead of two months, approximating $160,000 for a public building at Camden, N. J., being compensation to United States Counsel before the court of commissioners on the Alabama claims at $6,000 per annum instead of $12,000; appropriating $250,000 to pay interest on bonds authorized by the act of June 20, 1874, to provide a government for the District of Columbia, providing that the rate of postage on merchandise passing through the mail shall be one cent an ounce instead of one cent for two ounces as at present; striking out the appropriation of $4,000 for plans for a public building at Amherst, N. Y.

The Senate concurred in the following amendments to the Harbor and River Appropriation bill, the balance of them being thrown out: Appropriating $45,000 for finishing the canal basin in the Hudson river in front of Jersey City; $40,000 for the improvement of the harbor at Crisfield, Md.; increasing the appropriation for the improvement of Cape Fear river, N. C., from $125,000 to $300,000; appropriating $125,000 for the improvement of the harbor at Port Jefferson, N. Y.; $30,000 for Rondout harbor, N. Y.; $40,000 for the improvement of the breakwater at Block Island, R. I., $5,000 for the improvement of Yaun Hill river, Oregon; $20,000 for the improvement of the Youghiogheny river, Pa.; $20,000 for the construction of an additional pier in the ice harbor at Newcastle, Del.; $40,000 for the continuation of the construction of the United States pier at Lewes, Del.; increasing the appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at Charlestown, S. C., from $12,000 to $15,000.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Deficiency bill was called up and various amendments were tacked on. The bill then passed.

The following bills, among others, were then passed: Paying the awards of the Southern Claims Commission; for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers; granting pensions to a large number of persons; relating to a site for a public building in Jersey City; removing the political disabilities of various ex-Confederates; authorizing a bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis; for the relief of soldiers on lands within railroad grants.

Mr. Logan of the Conference committee on the Bounty bill, reported that the House had withdrawn its opposition to the Senate amendments.

There was some discussion as to whether it was necessary to agree to the bill, or whether the concurrence of the committee left the bill to be passed. But it was subsequently found that the bill had been signed by the Vice-President and Speaker of the House.

The Vice-President then announced the adjournment of Congress *sine die*.

House.

The House went into committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. An item for $5,000 for Vinnie Ream's statue of Admiral Farragut was inserted in the bill, and two items appropriating 12,500 for Miss Bandom's statues of Generals Thomas and Sherman for the Department of Agriculture, and $25,000 for the Emancipation Proclamation were struck out on the point of order that there was no law authorizing them. An item of $20,000 was inserted for maintaining a lighthouse at the mouth of the Detroit river, Lake Erie.

While the Forco bill was pending in the House, Messrs. Young, of Georgia, Farrar, of Massachusetts, and Luttrell, of California, spoke against the measure. Gen. Butler made a characteristic speech in its favor.

An amendment was agreed to by a vote of 164 to 140, which limits the suspension of the *habeas corpus* to two years, and confines the suspension to the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

After a number of unsuccessful dilatory motions had been made, the vote on the bill began, and resulted in its passage by 155 yeas to 114 nays.

The following are the Republicans who joined the Democrats in opposing the bill: Messrs. Burleigh, Crutchfield, Crounse, Dawes, Foster, Garfield, Hawley, of Connecticut, E. R. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Hale, of Maine, Kellogg, of Connecticut, McCrary, Norman, Phelps, Perth, Poland, Roberts, of New York, Sener, Shumaker, Smith, of Virginia, Smith, of New York, Stannard, Willard, of Michigan, Willard, of Vermont, and Williams, of Michigan.

After considerable discussion the resolutions recommended by the select committee on Louisiana affairs were voted on separately and adopted.

The first resolution recommends the restoration to the Louisiana House of Representatives of the members wrongfully deprived of their seats.

The second resolution recognizes Kellogg as the Governor of Louisiana until the end of his term.

The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, eighty-six in number, were presented. All up to and including the sixty-second were adopted.

Mr. Butler's amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill, which allows $5,000 for the expenses of the suit for the recovery of the Rancho Pancoho Grande in California, known as the McGarrahan claim, was passed, after much discussion, by a vote of 109 to 56.

The item of $225,000 for the expenses of the signal service being under discussion, Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina, moved to decrease it by adding $20,000 for the extension of the service to the Atlantic coast south of Cape Hatteras. Adopted.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed after various amendments were adopted.

After some discussion on the bill providing for a bridge in the District of Columbia, which provides for the purchase of the Long Bridge, the Speaker's table the bill and take from the Speaker's table the bill to establish boundaries, pro-emptor in the Senate amendments, and ask for a committee of conference.

The bill for the admission of Colorado as a State was adopted by a vote of 164 yeas to 76 nays. The bill now goes to the President for his approval.

The bill for the admission of New Mexico was defeated.

The House took from the Speaker's table a number of Senate bills and passed them. Among them were the following: For the relief of the Alleghany railroad, for the relief of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis railroad, appropriating $150,000 for public buildings at Covington, Ky.; for the purchase of a site for public buildings at Harrisburg, Pa.; amending the revised statutes relating to stamps on brown sugar casks.

The bill authorizing a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi at Dubuque, Iowa, was passed.

Mr. Goodnight from the Conference committee on the Bounty bill, made a report of conference, and the report was agreed to—130 to 41.

The committee of conference on the Harbor and River bill made a report, which was agreed to. The bill appropriates $5,300,000.

The conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was agreed to. The bill stands for $17,000,000.

The conference report on the Deficiency bill was agreed to.

The Speaker made a farewell address, and announced the completion of the Forty-third Congress.

Diseased Pork.

Pigs, unless greatly infested with trichinæ, show no signs of the parasites during life. But if they are badly infested, they sometimes suffer from stiffness of the limbs and partial paralysis. But a pig, which after death was found to have 50,000,000 of trichinæ in its muscles, gave no signs of them during its life. When the flesh has been long infested, the cysts or envelopes of the parasites may be seen upon close examination by the naked eye, appearing as small white specks. For the satisfaction of those who don't have any qualms with regard to eating infested pork, we will say that there is no real danger if, in cooking it, it has been exposed thoroughly to a heat of 212 deg., the temperature of boiling water. Only pork that is well cooked can be eaten with safety.

The fat of some pork is yellow; this may be caused by a disordered condition of the animal's liver, consequent upon overfeeding during fattening. It does not make the meat unwholesome. The only safety is to cook the meat thoroughly—in fact, pork should never be eaten unless it is well done.

The Soldiers' Bounty Bill.

In the haste and confusion of the closing session of the United States Congress, a very curious fate befell the Bounty bill. This measure was passed by the House, and it was expected that the Senate would kill it. It was passed by the Senate with amendments, which were relied on to prevent its final passage by the House. When these amendments came to the House, they were at first "non-concurred in," and the bill went to a conference committee. On the report of the conference committee, the House withdrew its non-concurrence and agreed to the amendments of the Senate. The bill was then signed by the Speaker and by the Vice-President, but when the conference committee came to report to the Senate, its report was laid upon the table. The friends of the measure insisted that it had nevertheless been properly passed by both houses, but the President settled the matter by returning the bill. By the amendments made to the bill from its original state, it would have required over $300,000,000 of expenditure. It was believed that $30,000,000 would have made up the bounties under the original provisions.

The test of time and experience is the only sure guide in selecting an instrument. It is of little consequence that a man makes one or two fine pianos or organs for a fair and intrigued successfully for a price. It is *the quality of every day manufacture* that concerns the buyer—not what exceptional and costly instruments have been specially made for exhibition. The SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS are of high and uniform excellence, and are the best for actual use, having been tried and proved for twenty-five years.

ELEGANT CABINET ORGANS.—The *etagere*, as the French call that elegant article of furniture, furnished with a number of small shelves, designed for various small ornamental articles, has become a necessity in every fashionable drawing-room. The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. are now manufacturing a combination of the *etagere* and cabinet organ, very rich and beautiful which they furnish for the price of an organ without the *etagere*.

A GALLANT FELLOW.—Frank Burke, a New York fireman, tried to help out of the ruins a fine fellow crushed and half buried in St. Andrew's church. But he said. "Never mind me. Get the old lady out. I'll wait." But the old lady was dead, and this fine fellow—Patrick Lavelle, aged twenty-five—if he lives will be a cripple.

Medical Advertising.

The medical profession are outspoken in their denunciation of the system of medical advertising, and declare that any medicine that is advertised is a fraud. How thoroughly inconsistent and unfair is such an argument. The man who are so loud in their criticisms are those who advertise themselves as medical savans by ostentatious display; splendid residences with massive door plates; fast horses and costly carriages. Dr. J. Walker, of California, an old practitioner, respected alike for his skill and conscientious independence, dares to differ; and having discovered in his Vinegar Bitters a purely herbalistic medicine, free from all spurious poisons—a wonderful specific for numerous disorders—advertises the same for the relief of his fellow man, and is borne out in his declarations of its many virtues by the thousands of invalids who are being cured of disease by its use.

It is said that Mrs. Laura D. Fair, the lady who slew Crittenden, her married lover, has got rich by investments in mining stocks during the recent bonanza excitement.

Poisoned to Death.

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and a-half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate the vast amount of poisons substances, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood, and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a-half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc.; but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor, in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great chief center of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthfully. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are dullness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, dizzy, sleepy, or nervous feeling, gloomy forebodings and irritability of temper. The blood itself being diseased, as it forces the sweat upon the surface of the skin, it so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches, and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels, and other organs spoken of, cannot escape becoming affected sooner or later, and costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhœa, female weaknesses and many other forms of chronic disease, are some of the necessary results. As a remedy for all these manifestations of disease, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with small daily doses of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets, are positively unequaled. By them the liver and stomach are changed to an active and healthy state, the appetite regulated and restored, the blood and secretions thoroughly purified and enriched, and the whole system renovated and built up anew. Sold by all first-class druggists and dealers in medicine.—*Com.*

It is a rare thing that physicians give any countenance to a medicine, the manufacture of which is a secret. About the only exception we know of is Johnson's *Anodyne Liniment*. This, we believe, all indorse, and many of them use it in their practice with great success.—*Com.*

Persons requiring purgatives or pills should be careful what they buy. Some pills act only cause griping pains, but leave the bowels in a torpid, costive state. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* will relieve the bowels and cleanse the blood without injury to the system.—*Com.*

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.—All nervous disorders, chronic diseases of the chest, head, liver, stomach, kidneys and blood, aches and pains, nervous and general debility, etc., quickly cured after drugs fail by wearing Voltaic Electric Belts and Bands. Valuable book free, by Voltaic Belt Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.—*Com.*

MOTHERS WHO HAVE DELICATE CHILDREN, who are subject to croup. When your child goes to bed whooping and coughing, you know not before morning croup may set in, and before you can get a physician, the child may be beyond the reach of help. Allen's Lung Balsam should always be kept in your house, and be given immediately when the first symptoms appear, which will remove the mucus collected in the throat, and save the life of your dear child. For sale by all medicine dealers.—*Com.*

A fortune easily made. No capital required. For particulars address Lehman & Co., Laramie City, Wyoming.—*Com.*

BURNETT'S FLORAL HAND BOOK. *See Adv't.*

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—"In less than ten years there will not be a metal truss in use," was the prediction of one of our most eminent physicians on examining the Elastic Trusses of the Elastic Truss Co., 683 Broadway, N. Y. The extensive adoption of these unequaled instruments, which certainly cure rupture without torture, will make them the only truss ever used in much less than ten years. We advise all sufferers to send to the above company for descriptive circulars, as these trusses are sent to all parts of the country by mail.—*Com.*

BURNETT'S FLORAL HAND BOOK. *See Adv't.*

That enemy of mankind, consumption, can be cured; but it is far better to prevent the cruel disease from fastening itself on the system, by the timely use of a remedy like *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*. Fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper.—*Com.*

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	.10¾@	.11¼
Common to Good Texans	.07¾@	.09¾
Milch Cows	55.00 @	80 00
Hogs—Live	.06¾@	.06¾
Dressed	.08¼@	.08¾
Sheep	.06¾@	.08¼
Lambs	.07¾@	.07¾
Cotton—Middling	.16½@	.16¾
Flour—Extra Western	6.80 @	8.10
State Extra	4.90 @	5.10
Wheat—Red Western	1.25 @	1.28
No. 2 Spring	1.15 @	1.15
Rye	.93 @	.95
Barley—State	1.08 @	1.10
Barley Malt	1.50 @	1.60
Oats—Mixed Western	.43 @	.49
Corn—Mixed Western	.84½@	.85
Hay, per cwt	.80 @	.90
Straw, per cwt	.65 @	.75
Hops	Ven. 3@43—olds	.08 @ .15
Pork—Mess	19.25 @	19.25
Lard	.13¾@	.13¾
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	13 00 @	14.00
" No. 2, new	10.00 @	10.50
Dry Cod, per cwt	5.00 @	5.50
Herring, Scaled, per box	.30 @	.35
Petroleum—Crude 07¾@17½	Refined,	15¼
Wool—California Fleece	33½@	38½
Texas "	.32 @	.32
Australian "	@	44@44
Butter—State	.28 @	.40
Western Dairy	.25 @	.26
Western Yellow	.24 @	.26
Western Ordinary	.18 @	.20
Pennsylvania Firs	.32 @	.34
Cheese—State Factory	.17 @	.17
" Skimmed	.05 @	.11
" Western	.14 @	.14½
Eggs—Chic	.32 @	.40
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1.38 @	1.38
Rye—State	.88 @	.86
Corn—Mixed	.83 @	.84
Barley—State	1.15 @	1.18
Oats—State	.66 @	.68
BUFFALO.		
Flour	4.75 @	6.75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.05 @	1.05
Corn—Mixed	.77 @	.77
Oats	.58 @	.58
Rye	.95 @	.95
Barley	1.39 @	1.40
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middlings	.15¾@	.15¾
Flour—Extra	0.00 @	8.00
Wheat—Red Western	1. 8 @	1.19
Rye	1.00 @	1.02
Corn—Yellow	.75 @	.80
Oats—Mixed	.65 @	.66
Petroleum	.07¾@	.07¾
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6.25 @	6 75
Wheat—Western Red	1.18 @	1.22
Rye	.95 @	.95
Corn—Yellow	.80 @	.80
" Mixed	.80½@	.80½
Oats—Mixed	.66 @	.66½
Petroleum—Crude	11 @11	Refined, 18

AGENTS WANTED for the NEW BOOK "People From the OTHER WORLD."

The Great Sensation of the Age. Investigation of the wonderful Spirit Manifestations at the Eddy Homesteads, Vt., by the New York *Graphic* Commissioner. Most astounding results. The whole country astonished. 500 pages. Superbly illustrated. Price $3.50. Send for Circular for Territory, Terms etc., to AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Ct.

Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Send 2-cent stamp for catalogues. Robt Veitch & Son New Haven, Ct.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT.—At home, Male or Female, $30 a week warranted. No capital required. Particulars and valuable samples sent free. Address, with 6c return stamp, G. ROSS, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

WANTED 6000 New AGENTS The People's dollar paper, THE CONTINENT, enlarged to 64 columns religious and secular. Takes everywhere. Has magnificent premium sample, terms etc. free. J. H. EARLE, Boston.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Is a Sure Cure for Epileptic Fits. Inclose stamp for circular giving evidence of cures. Address, DR. S. A. RICHMOND, P. O. Box 741, St. Joseph, Mo.

SOLDIERS, Pensioners and Soldiers' Widows entitled to Pensions by sending 25 cents to DARLING & SOULE, Washington D. C.

$100 A Month. AGENTS WANTED for the New Book "Success in Business," or MONEY AND HOW TO MAKE IT. This country has money for everybody. For Workingmen, Business Men, Lawyers, Young Men, Boys, Women, and all, and this book shows how to get it. Just the book for the times, and will sell fast. Send for circular and terms to agents. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 518 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Smith & Reynolds, Agents, &c., say — "We have sold 300 used your Yeast Foam for several years and unhesitatingly recommend it as the best Baking Powder in the market."

Smith, Gage & Co., Grocers, Portland, Me., say — "We use it in our own families and believe it to be decidedly the best Baking Powder."

Its economy is wonderful; it makes the more bread to a barrel of flour. Millions of cans sold and not a single complaint. Send 25 cents for sample can YEAST FOAM to Geo. C. FULLER & Co., 176 Duane St., New York.

BIBLE LOOKING-GLASS. REFLECTOR, Companion and Guide TO THE GREAT TRUTHS of the SACRED SCRIPTURES.

SIX BOOKS IN ONE. Illustrated by nearly 200 Engravings, showing every variety of human character, and every quality of the human heart. Thoroughly Evangelical and Orthodox, but not sectarian nor Dry, Sanctimonious nor Sensational, but full of old fashioned honesty and piety. Send to the country, for graphic pictures and reading strike home. Being a Quarto, it is a companion in shape and character to the Family Bible, which it reflects and explains. Everybody should have it in our Language is so well adapted to teach the great vital truths of correct living. It is HAVING A GREAT SALE. Many Agents are making from $200 to $300 per week. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.—Great inducements offered. Send $2 for Complete Outfit, and Begin at Once. Address, HEADLEY, ARRETSON & CO., 66 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DERBIDGE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS

Sent by mail on Receipt of Postage Stamps.

VOL. V. BURNETT'S FLORAL HAND-BOOK

TABLE OF CONTENTS. [IN PART.]

CALENDAR, 1876.
CHANGES OF THE MOON AND MORNING AND EVENING PLANETS, 1876.
ECLIPSES, 1876.
LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.
POETICAL SENTIMENTS.
COLLECTIONS OF SUITABLE FLOWERS.
CAUTION TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CARE OF PLANTS IN THE PARLOR.
UNITED STATES POSTAL REGULATIONS.

Language of Flowers AND LADIES' CALENDAR. ENLARGED AND IMPROVED. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., BOSTON.

TREES AND SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, Roses, etc., of all the best sorts at low rates. For catalogues free, address R. D. PARSONS & CO., Washing, N. Y.

75,000 ALREADY SOLD.

AGENTS WANTED for the new book, LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF Kit Carson by his comrade and friend, D. W. C. Peters. Beyond Ex. Col. and Surgeon, U. S. A., from forts and by Mormon. The only Full and Authentic Life of America's greatest HUNTER, TRAPPER, SCOUT and GUIDE ever published. It contains full and complete descriptions of the INDIAN TRIBES of the FAR WEST, as seen by Kit Carson, who lived among them all his life. It gives a full, reliable account of the MODOCS, and the MODOC WAR. As a work of HISTORY it is invaluable. A grand opportunity for agents to make money. Our illustrated circulars sent free to all applicants. Write and secure territory at once. DUSHE, SHUMAN & CO., Hartford, Conn.

ORGANS

For Home Use, and for Churches and Halls.

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES.

Unequaled in Tone, and in Beauty of Exterior.

The Smith American Organ Co. OF BOSTON, MASS.

Call attention to their New List, with Engravings and Descriptions, and assure the public that in these instruments are to be found combined the best efforts which they have made in their twenty-five years of experience. No other instrument so exactly imitates the Pipe Organ tone.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Lists sent free on application.

AGENTS WANTED for the fastest selling book ever published. Send for circulars and our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

$10 PER DAY to Agents, introducing our Celebrated Visiting and Business Cards, the best in the world. 72 magnificent samples to begin work with sent for 25 cts. Address H. C. MANLEY, Fashionable Engraver, 316 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

The American Patron is the most popular Grange and Farm Paper. 25c. a year. Sample free. Address J. K. BARNES, Publisher, Windsor, Ohio.

ELASTIC TRUSS.

THE ELASTIC TRUSS AND SUPPORTER is now superseding all others, being adopted everywhere by the Celebrated Physicians as surgeons, druggists, army and navy, hospitals, gymnasiums, etc., etc.

The success and universal satisfaction they have given, as well as the great number of radical cures they have effected has demonstrated the fact that ruptures can be surely cured without suffering or annoyance, and without the danger of incurring spinal Disease or Paralysis, often caused by the severe pressure of Metal Trusses and Supporters. It is the only cure cure for Hernia, as it is the only Truss in use that will hold the rupture securely in all positions in which the body can be placed. It will perform radical cures where all others fail. It can be worn with ease and comfort when no spring truss can be used. When once adjusted, no motion of the body or accident can displace it. Thousands have sent unqualified approval of the most eminent practitioners in the profession.

From the numerous testimonials in our possession we append the following:

After the experience of months, patients testify strongly to its efficacy, as well as to the ease and freedom from inconvenience in which the instrument is worn. With superior advantages, the Elastic Truss possesses in a high degree ALL requisites and qualifications claimed for other inventions. I have no hesitation in regarding it as an important agent for the relief and cure of Hernia. J. M. GARNOCHAN, M. D., Ex Health Officer of the Port of New York, Surgeon-in-Chief of New York State Hospital," etc., etc.

GEO. V. HOUSE, M. D. Superintendent Elastic Truss Co. *Dear Sir*—After suffering for thirty years in my own person from the effects of severe Rupture, and having tried, in vain, the skill of the most eminent physicians in this country and in Europe, I, two years ago, applied your Elastic Truss, and since that time I have experienced complete relief from my old enemy. I believe the Elastic Truss is the only instrument that should be used for the relief and cure of Hernia, and now after more than thirty years' continuous practice, and having used all others in my power, I do testify (and for the last twenty months personally), I gratefully declare it to be my deliberate opinion, that your Elastic Truss is the only one entitled to the confidence of the public that elasticity is the only power at all adapted to the requirements of a Truss or Supporter, and am convinced that your Elastic Truss actually cures a large proportion of all cases to which it is applied, not only among children, but in numerous cases within my own knowledge of patients from 40 to 75 years of age. R. BURNHAM, M. D. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List, free. W. H. SPOONER, Boston, Mass.

Prof of Anatomy and Surgery, N. Y. E. Medical College.

Beware of cheap and worthless imitations. Elastic Trusses, which some parties are advertising, are fraudulently representing that they are manufactured by the Elastic Truss Co.

These Trusses are sent by mail to all parts of the country. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Before purchasing any other, write for Descriptive Circular (free) to the

ELASTIC TRUSS CO., 683 Broadway, New York.

HOTELS, BAKERS, GROCERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, BOARDING HOUSES, & PRIVATE FAMILIES. FOR ALL

I have an IMPROVED RECEIPT for making a PURE BAKING or YEAST POWDER equal to the best in the market, with which I will send a book giving 40 new and EXCELLENT METHODS for using it in cooking. My Baking Powder can be made for 16 cents a pound. Will pay $5 per 100 pounds for it when you can as fly make your own for 16 cents? Price of my receipt $1.25. It will, however, be sent upon receipt of $1.00 by mail, with directions (in English and German) for using and trying. If the NAME of the NEWSPAPER is given in which this advertisement is seen The COST of this RECEIPT is SAVED IN EVERY THREE POUNDS of the powder made. Information kept by grocers and druggists everywhere. Address, D. W. BRIGGS, Practical Druggist, Chicago, Ill.

$60 to $90 A Week and expenses to all. Articles new, staple as flour. Sample free. C. M. LINNGTON & BRO., N. Y. or Chicago.

$250 A MONTH.—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first-class. Particulars sent free. Address WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

REAL ESTATE. Persons wishing to buy, sell or exchange Real Estate may advertise their wants at very small expense in several hundred Newspapers in New York, New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, etc. Catalogues sent free to any address on application to E. W. FOSTER, 150 Worth St., New York.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus